

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 948.—VOL. XXXIII.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1858.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

THE IONIAN ISLANDS. THE DESPATCHES.

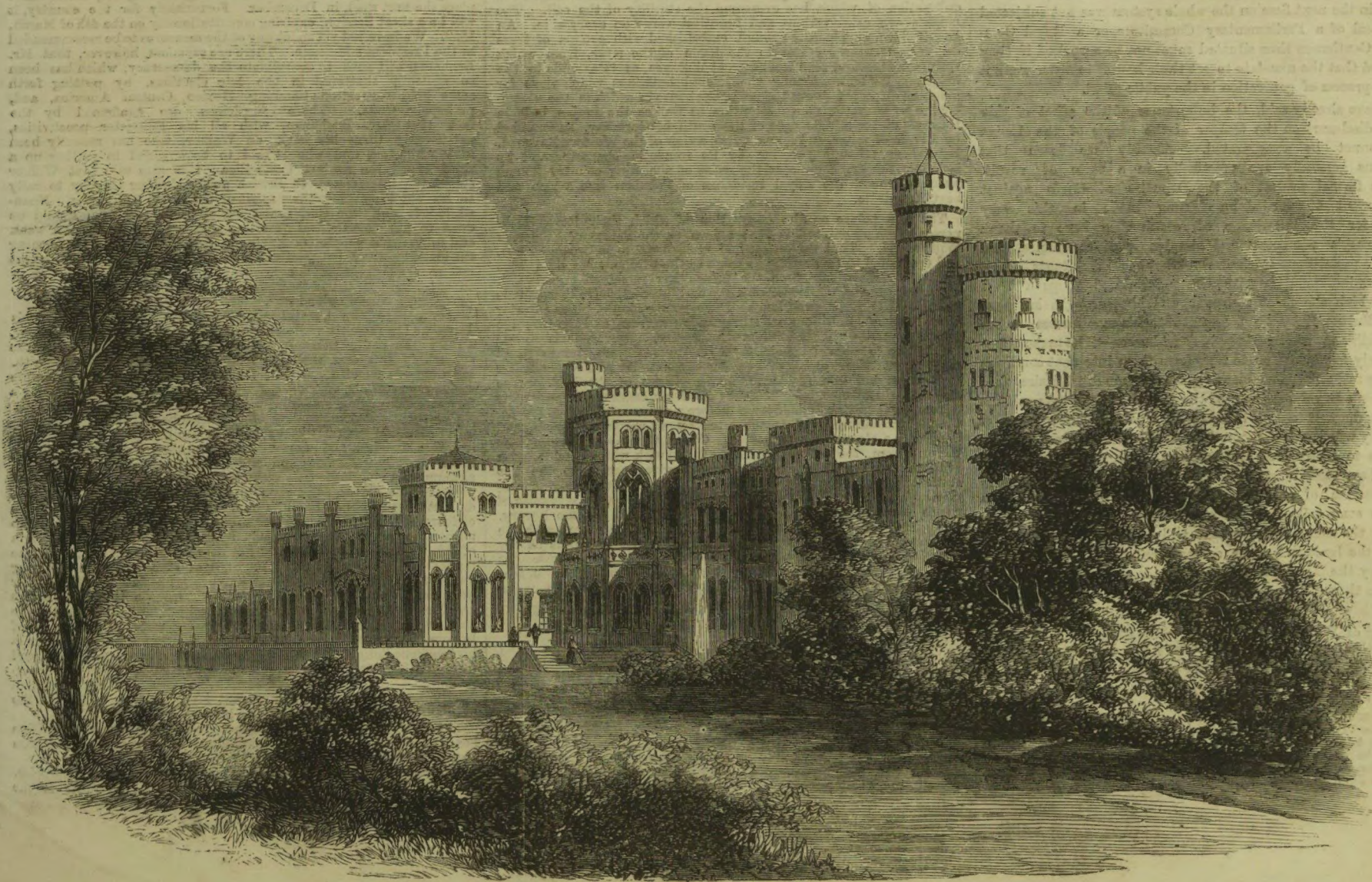
WITHOUT doubt her Majesty's Government consider the subject of the present condition of the Ionian Islands a very serious one. They could hardly else have incumbered themselves with the paraphernalia of a special mission in the hands of one of the statesmen of the day the least open to any imputation of being willing to be made a party to a ludicrous position. It is not very likely that the English public, always reticent from indifference on matters which belong to or verge on foreign affairs, after the indulgence of the gossiping wonder of Mr. Gladstone's appointment as High Commissioner Extraordinary to the Republic of the Seven Islands, would have given the Cabinet much trouble as regards their dealing with the question of the Ionian Protectorate. They would probably have been content to wait till the meeting of Parliament to receive such information as would enable them to judge whether the subject was one of European importance, and which could only be dealt with by the Powers that were parties to the Treaty of Vienna; or whether it was competent to England to withdraw from the position assigned to her by the Congress of 1815 in the gross, and only retain Corfu for the same purposes in the Adriatic to which Malta is devoted in the Mediterranean. But the question assumed a household phase, and one which was calculated at once to create the very sort of interest in which the newsmongering section of the community most delights, when it became known that the despatches of Sir John Young which had appeared in a newspaper were not published by that sort of official con-



THE LATE STANLEY LEES GIFFARD, ESQ., LL.D.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

nivance which is rendered necessary in this country by the absence of any organ of publicity which corresponds to the *Moniteur* in France, but that these secret documents had got into the channel through which they could inevitably flow into full view of the world by an act of simple larceny.

It is very unpleasant, of course, to have to record such a thing; but there was a little incredulity abroad as to the solemn denial of the executive of the Colonial Office with regard to any complicity in the affair on their parts. Most of us will confess to a lurking belief that officials are in the habit of making assertions and denials in an official sense, which means, being interpreted, that the whole truth, if any of the truth at all, is not necessary to be told on any, far less on every, occasion; and little credit was given to the reality of the bustle and energy of a rigid inquiry, and a determination to bring the offender to condign punishment, which we were told pervaded in an extraordinary degree the disturbed regions of the Colonial Office. However, for once the infidels of the clubs and other places wherein men sit in judgment on those who rule over them were in fault, for the detective police absolutely contrived to detect, and we are to have something in the nature of a State trial of a person in the position of a gentleman, on a charge of stealing from a public office to which he had access by the favour of a friend a piece of paper, value say a penny, as it will be technically described in the indictment, but which, apart from its intrinsic worth, is to be estimated by considerations on which alliances between kingdoms, and even the peace of Europe, may depend. Of the effect of the premature publication of the despatches in question it is hardly possible to over-estimate the importance. Long ere this they have been circulated among populations outside



BABELSBERG, THE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

and apart from those of the Ionian Islands, whose feelings and aspirations are not exactly of that nature which can be called friendly to this country, and whose influence reacts on the inhabitants of the Seven Islands in a manner which is too well known to those who have considered the political condition of that Republic to need any comment now. Of the effect of such an occurrence on the minds of the immediate natives of the Ionian Islands it is hardly possible to overrate the importance. It will be no easy matter to persuade an already dissatisfied, if not turbulent, people that their long-continued mutterings and occasional overt outbreaks against British rule have not been at last effectual, and that our terrified Executive is not about to propose to inaugurate changes in their condition which have been prearranged, and which Mr. Gladstone has gone out prepared to recommend, his mission being only a pretext, and his inquiry a sham. Certainly we do not envy the Cephalonian or Corfiote of any grade or condition who ventures to hint such an idea to the Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary. If words could kill, the life of even such a person would not be worth a pin's fee. But there is a part of this affair which it really concerns every one who expects that the economy of our official bureaux should be concomitant with expenditure of public money which they involve seriously to consider.

What are the facts? A sub-official in the Colonial Office, of twenty-three years' standing and experience, in the absence of his immediate chief, received copies of a despatch which was considered of so much importance that orders had been given by the Government that it should be printed for private and confidential circulation among official personages. These he places on his ordinary writing-table, merely covered by some other papers and a book, and in the apartment where they lie, pseudo-sedulously assorted and disposed of, he receives a discontented, because rejected, applicant for Government employment, whose career implies a natural restlessness and mobility of temperament, and perhaps a dozen or two other persons. The gentleman in question, however, is left alone in the room where these precious documents are open to any fingering and fidgeting which a person condemned to wait in the blank dreariness of a public office for any length of time may be supposed to be tempted to indulge in; and indeed the alleged perpetrator of the offence actually thought it necessary on one occasion to disclaim any design of prying into the secrets of his friend when suddenly surprised in a doubtful proximity to that depository of precious State papers, the Sub-Librarian's writing-table. The disclaimer was readily admitted by the public functionary, whose faith in gentlemanly feeling was so large as not to allow him to think for a moment of the possibility that a person who would shrink from looking into a friend's private letters might not be equally tenacious of putting into his pocket a printed Government paper which appeared not to be guarded with any severe scrupulosity. It is not for us to enter into the nice moral distinction which is here implied, but it is tolerably notorious that many people are apt to deal with matters relating to Government from a point of view such as would influence their conduct in an enemy's country. There are persons who would not delay the payment of a debt of honour or a tradesman's bill an instant after an application for liquidation, who, nevertheless, do not see any impropriety in delaying as long as possible the payment of taxes. Whatever may have been Mr. Guernsey's ideas in this regard, the result is that he stands answerable on a criminal charge which has assumed a twofold gravity—firstly, in relation to the mode of carrying on business in our public offices; and, secondly, in reference to a certain political action which is imminent. It is probable that this case will revive some of those impressions of the *laissez faire* mode of spending their time by the countless sub-secretaries and clerks who condescend to appear at certain public offices from ten to four daily which used to be very prevalent at one time, and it would not be surprising if in the next Session the whole system was not subjected to the ordeal of a Parliamentary Committee or a Royal Commission. Gentlemen thus situated must not be surprised if they should find that the mandate to set their houses in order was not already in process of generation in the public mind.

As we have already said, the importance of the effect of this untoward disclosure on the temper of the people of the Ionian Islands cannot be exaggerated. Already we learn that the Ionians generally are practically in a state of revolt, while the formal protest of the Deputies of Corfu against the statement of Sir John Young made in this very despatch—for the knowledge of which they have to thank Mr. Guernsey's adroitness and suppleness of conscience, and Mr. Miller's punctilious carelessness—that the inhabitants of that island desire incorporation with Great Britain, develops a state of things which the most romantic and high-wrought language which Sir Bulwer Lytton can import into his manifestoes, or the Homeric brilliancy of Mr. Gladstone's addresses—if he make any—are not likely to modify, or to transform them into that condition of harmony and content which every Englishman must desire to see prevailing in every dependency of the British Crown. As matters stand, it is difficult to avoid foreseeing that the Government of this country will have to choose between inglorious and enforced concessions to a disturbed and perhaps insurgent body of men whom we have undertaken to govern, justly and constitutionally, or the assertion of an iron rule which may even extend to a recourse to arms. In such an event the question will become European; the usual complications will follow; and perhaps the distaste of the Ionians for the arrangement to which they were subjected by the Treaty of Vienna may lead to their having a Congress to themselves.

The King of Wurtemberg has sent to Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, "the large gold medal for science and art" marked "Dern Verdienste." An intimation was at the same time given that his Majesty had intended to have sent him the order of "the Wurtemberg Crown," but he was informed that, as a British subject, Dr. Gray would not be allowed to receive or wear it.

At the recent annual audit dinner of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, the Very Rev. the Dean announced that the cathedral would from that day be thrown open to the public daily from ten a.m. to five p.m. during the winter, and from ten to six in the summer. The special services in the nave, which were so successful last summer, are to be resumed next June.

DR. STANLEY LEES GIFFARD.

We give on the preceding page the Portrait of this distinguished political writer, who died at Folkestone on the 6th ult., after considerable suffering, at the age of seventy-one. Dr. Giffard was well known for a long series of years as having defended in the daily and quarterly press the doctrines that are now called Tory, and having exerted in their defence ability of a high order, a large amount of various learning, and much wit and eloquence. He was born in Dublin in 1788, the third son of John Giffard, Esq., Sheriff of Dublin during the rebellion of 1798, and afterwards Accountant-General of the Irish Customs, a gentleman of a Devonshire family, and a violent partisan of the Government of the day. He passed at an early age from the same grammar school which had sent out Sheridan and Moore, and entered the University of Dublin, where he distinguished himself throughout his career, especially in classics. In 1811 he was called to the bar in England, but shortly afterwards devoted himself to literature, having entered on an engagement to write for the *St. James's Chronicle*, and contribute to the periodical literature of the day. In 1827 the *Standard* was started, to oppose Mr. Canning's views on the Roman Catholic claims, and Dr. Giffard undertook its direction. With the reputation of that paper as the champion of extreme Protestant opinions Dr. Giffard's name has been chiefly identified. He contributed also, however, to the *Quarterly*, from which circumstance he was frequently confounded with William Gifford, with whose opinions on many literary subjects and his mode of expressing them he did not always coincide. Dr. Giffard was a man of exceedingly studious habits, possessing an unexampled amount of the results of reading, and able to apply it with great readiness. We learn from the *Morning Herald* that he has left some works in manuscript, and that it is probable that the more popular of his essays may be collected.

BABELSBERG.

THE Castle of Babelsberg, situated near Potsdam, has been the residence of the Prince and Princess Frederick William to a very recent period, their Royal Highnesses having removed from it only a few days ago to take possession of the Palace of Frederick William III., which has been fitted up for their reception. As the scene of the early portion of the wedded life of the illustrious couple considerable interest attaches to this castle. Here also her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort abode during their visit to their beloved daughter.

The Castle of Babelsberg was a creation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, who wished to reproduce on the Germanic soil the Anglo-Gothic style to which the castles in England have given so much celebrity.

Situated on the heights on the eastern bank of the River Havel, the castle, surrounded by rich plantations, was commenced under the direction of Schinkel and Lenné, one so highly distinguished as architect, the other as landscape-gardener.

It has been inhabited since 1836. The Royal architect, Strack, has finished the chief buildings, while around them the illustrious master of the art of gardening, Prince Puckler-Muskau, has displayed all the resources of his talent.

The castle is in width 232 feet, and its greatest extent in depth is 124 feet. The disposition of the interior, in the Anglo-Gothic style, reflects the artistic taste of the Royal architect.

The castle is surrounded by three beautiful terraces, the different styles of which, in their rich and variegated attire, correspond with the ornamental style of the building. On one of them is placed an original work of Fratin in bronze, representing a battle of birds of prey.

Amongst the very valuable modern pictures which are to be found there are some landscapes of Max Schmidt, of Hummel, Mearon, Krause, Kopisch, Scheuren; sea-pieces by Schultz, Krause, Gudin, &c.; studies by Steffek, M. de Bayer, Hildebrandt, Meyerheim, Schultz, Schrader; also a variety of portraits, amongst which are two by Winterhalter and by Begas. Of the saloons the following deserve to be particularly mentioned:—The blue cabinet, with a bow window; the library; the octagon hall, which occupies two stories, with a dome studded with stars—from which there is a view of the opposite terrace and of the fine statue of the Archangel Michael, modelled by Kiss, a present of Frederick William IV., and intended to perpetuate the memory of the military services of his noble brother; next, the dining-hall, a faithful copy of the style of the English halls in the middle ages, the ceiling of which is carved and highly ornamented, the wainscoting of oak, with armorial trophies, and a collection of ancient vases; a rich marble chimney-piece, a Gothic chair in beautifully carved wood, and a copy in bronze of the shield of Hercules, from Munich, deserve here particular notice; and, lastly, the Renaissance Chamber in the Grand Tower, from which one has a fine panoramic view over the whole country.

The grounds about the castle, with the various parterres of flowers, which are kept with the greatest care, and the beauty of which is increased by fountains, are conformable to the original style of the edifice, and form the garden, properly so called, while beyond their precincts the property is laid out like a park, the ingenious cultivation of which has overcome the sterility of the soil. The heights command various and beautiful views on every side. An English lawn or pleasure-ground embellished with groups of trees descends from the castle to the basin of the river, from which springs a fountain, seen from a great distance, as it ascends to the height of 130 feet. Among the isolated buildings which serve for lodgings dispersed about the park, the house in which is the steam-engine for irrigation merits attention, as well as the donjon, built in the style of the middle ages of the south of Germany, surrounded by a basin of water, and commanding a view of the Western Railroad. Babelsberg, though peculiar by its romantic character and its isolated situation, completes the series of charming country houses which surround the Royal residence of Potsdam like a rich and beautiful girdle.

The new palace on the occupation of which their Royal Highnesses have now entered is that known as the Palace of Frederick William III. That Sovereign had resided there as Crown Prince, and continued to do so after he came to the throne. He died here in 1840, since which time the palace has remained unoccupied. Very extensive alterations, external and internal, have been made in it to fit it for the residence of the young couple. The exterior alterations and additions are still only in progress, and the frontage is incumbered with scaffolding. Internally, however, it is so far finished as to allow of their Royal Highnesses' removal into it, as the Princess was desirous of keeping her birthday and receiving her brother in her own residence. The fittings of the interior are extremely handsome. Entering by the front entrance, opposite the Arsenal, the visitor finds himself before a remarkably fine staircase, the hall containing which is supported by red porphyry pillars, and heated by a stove of black marble. Out of this lobby you pass into the anteroom, the walls of which are inlaid with white marble, with gilt border and cornice. This anteroom gives access to the two suites of apartments, those of the Prince occupying the right wing of the palace, those of the Princess being on the left. The suite of rooms occupied by the Princess are terminated by the library, through which there is a communication over an archway with the palace of the Princess von Liegnitz. The suite of rooms chiefly occupied by the late King, Frederick William III., are not at present used, and remain exactly as they were at the time of his death. Months will be required before the alterations of the outside of the palace can be brought to completion.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE MORTARA CASE.—In reply to a memorial addressed to Lord Malmesbury by the Scottish Reformation Society, praying that the influence of the British Government may be exerted for the restoration of the Jewish child Mortara to his parents at Bologna, a letter has been received by the memorialists from Mr. Hammond, stating that he had been requested by Lord Malmesbury to say that his Lordship "apprehends that the interference of the Protestant Government of Great Britain would be entirely unavailing after the earnest efforts of Catholic States have failed." "I have further to state to you," adds Mr. Hammond, "that his Lordship does not share in the apprehension of the memorialists that children of British subjects may also be so treated. If such an outrage took place it could not be perpetrated with impunity."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday announces that the Emperor, in consequence of the anniversary of the 2nd December, relieves M. de Montalembert from the penalties of the sentence passed upon him.

M. Montalembert has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Moniteur*, in reply:—

M. le Redacteur.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains in its unofficial part a piece of news which I learn on reading that paper. It is to this effect:—"H.M. the Emperor, on the occasion of the anniversary of the 2nd of December, has remitted in favour of Count de Montalembert, the penalty pronounced against him." Condemned on the 24th of November, I have appealed, within the term allowed by the law, against the sentence pronounced against me. No Government in France has had, up to the present, the right to remit a penalty which is not definitive. I am of those who still believe in right, and who do not accept a pardon. I pray you, and, if need be, require you to be good enough to insert this letter in your next number.

GIL DE MONTALEMBERT.

The *Moniteur* of Friday morning says that competent tribunals will decide whether the appeal which M. Montalembert seeks, can, under the present circumstances, be sustained.

Appropos of M. de Montalembert (says a person writing from Paris in the early part of the week) he was last night in the reading-room of Galvani, searching with great industry among the English papers for some account of his trial. Of course all which had alluded to it were in the hands of the police. M. de Montalembert, however, had the consolation of finding his portrait in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a journal that he seemed to regard with considerable interest.

On Thursday, the anniversary of the battle of Austerlitz and the coup d'état of 1851, the Emperor was present at the inauguration of the new barracks at the Château d'Eure, which will hold 4000 men.

M. de Toqueville, the eminent writer, is dangerously ill at Cannes. A letter from Paris states that a battalion of infantry and three batteries of artillery, with horses and equipments complete for service, will embark at Toulon immediately for the coast of Central America.

The commission charged to fix the indemnity to be claimed from Portugal for the *Charles et Georges* affair met a few days ago at the Ministry of Marine, and, after hearing M. Rouxel, captain of the vessel, fixed an amount which, it is said, is exceedingly moderate. A despatch making known the sum to be claimed has been sent to M. Delisle de Sirey, French Minister at Lisbon.

The Chamber of Commerce of Paris has subscribed to the Suez Canal. The subscription list for France is now closed, and the amount subscribed is 100,000,000 f. the amount allotted to France.

HOLLAND.

The Minister for the Colonies has just presented to the Legislature a bill relative to the emancipation of slaves in the Dutch East India colonies. As by the vote of the Legislature in 1844 these slaves become free on the 1st of January, 1860, the present bill is to regulate in time the manner in which that emancipation is to take place.

SPAIN.

The Queen opened the Session of the Cortes on Wednesday. Her Majesty was received with great enthusiasm by the members and the people.

The Queen has presented a very valuable collection of jewels to a statue of the virgin in the church of St. Martin, at Santiago.

PRUSSIA.

Prayers are offered in the churches for the safe delivery of the Princess Princess Frederick William.

Dantzic and Swinemunde are to be made ports of war.

The results of the elections in Prussia are favourable to the Government. The majority of the Constitutionalists is overwhelming. The *National Gazette* of Berlin, whose liberalism is of a more advanced type than that of the Government, thus classifies the successful candidates:—Ministerialists, 128; Advanced Liberals, 95; Conservatives, 39; Catholics, 38; Poles, 18; Feudalists, 27.

The *Official Prussian Gazette* publishes an article on the result of the elections. These, it is said, give room to hope that the Ministry and the Legislature will co-operate with cordiality, each respecting the other's privileges and obligations. But it is added that the Government cannot permit any political party to take the initiative in measures. Government by party is totally inconsistent with the spirit of the system of the Prussian monarchy.

UNITED STATES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

THE political speculators, a set of harpies called "lobby members," are again on the *qui vive* for the convening of Congress, which takes place the first week in December. Fortunately for the country, it will be a short Session, expiring constitutionally on the 4th of March, 1859. We have not yet an inkling of the measures to be recommended in the President's Message. There are surmises, however, that Mr. Buchanan will seek to consolidate the democracy, which has been so radically shattered in the late elections, by putting forth some bold suggestion touching Mexico, Central America, and, perhaps, Cuba. These suspicions are confirmed by the fact that Mr. Buchanan, with all his filibuster proclivities, persistently turns his back on Walker, who has recently been in Washington, and who is said to be engaged in getting up a third expedition against Costa Rica. It is also said that Walker courts the interference of British power, hoping thereby to rally to his aid the anti-Gallican spirit of the North Americans. Meanwhile it is high time that something effectual and *manly* should be done to put this Central American controversy at rest. A weak and inoffensive people, occupying a paradisiacal country forming the great highway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, ought not to remain longer a prey to piratical bands of filibustering adventurers. If the United States does not do her duty in the premises, I trust England will.

Appropos to the Central American question, Mr. T. Francis Meagher has recently visited Costa Rica, in company with Mr. Paer, a son of the Venezuelan General, and is now giving lectures on the subject in this city, with pictorial illustrations à la Albert Smith. He presents us with a wonderful mixture of tropical and alpine scenery, waterfalls, volcanoes, Andean peaks, &c., &c., exhibiting a famous field for tourists gifted with pen and pencil.

Our great national holiday of "thanksgiving" is approaching—a day set apart in nearly every State in the Union as a day of feasting, thanksgiving, and prayer. Next to the 4th of July, it is the most warmly-welcomed and widely-celebrated holiday we have, although not simultaneously observed by all the States as it should be; for one Governor persists in naming one day, and another a different day, but nearly all fix on a Thursday, between the middle of November and the 1st of December. Perhaps not all of the two million readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS know the origin of this "peculiar institution." Let me relate the chronicle. In the "good old colony times" the Puritans of Plymouth were suffering sadly from a long-continued drought, threatening destruction to their little crops and famine to their little band. So the pious elders ordained a day for "special fasting and prayer." And lo! while they were yet assembled supplicating for rain, the windows of heaven were opened, and the copious showers came down like a blessed benediction. Suddenly prayers were changed into praises, and from that day to this the providential interposition has been commemorated by a day of annual thanksgiving. It is a day of general feasting and jollity, when the poorest family has a pudding in the oven and a pullet in the pot. *Esto perpetua!*

The Oregon and Utah wars are ended. The latter expedition has already cost the nation six millions of dollars, and Brigham Young goes "unwhipt of justice."

The overland mail to California has proved a successful enterprise. The trip has been made in twenty-one days. This route is the

precursor to the Pacific Railroad—an enterprise worthy of the energies and the resources of the nation.

The Piccolomini *favore* increases. The gross receipts of the Opera amount to 150,000 dollars a week. All New York is in love with this subtle and fascinating little coquette.

Something of a sensation has been made in the literary world by the announcement that Bonner of the *Ledger* has secured a series of articles from the pen of Edward Everett for the columns of that popular weekly. Mr. Bonner has paid 10,000 dollars into the Mount Vernon Fund, for which Mr. Everett agrees to write an article each week for one year, entitled "The Mount Vernon Papers." It is a capital operation for the publisher; and it will do the refined and eloquent Everett no harm to address a million of readers a week through an edition of 850,000 copies of the *Ledger*. This last donation swells Mr. Everett's contribution to the sum of 60,000 dollars; and Messrs. Derby and Jackson, popular publishers of this city, offer 5000 dollars for the privilege of publishing the series of articles in a volume at the end of the year.

It is rumoured to-day that W. F. Ritchie, Esq., editor of the *Richmond Inquirer*, and the husband of Anna Cora Mowatt, has received the appointment of Minister to Turin. This would be putting the right man (and the right woman too) in the right place.

H. F.

The steamer *Kangaroo*, which left New York on the 20th ult. arrived at Liverpool on Friday (yesterday). She brings one hundred and ninety-one passengers, but no specie.

The close of the Indian war in Washington territory is verified by official information.

At Greensburg, Kentucky, a mob broke into the gaol, and, seizing two prisoners charged with murder, hanged them.

Judge Eckles, having in charge Henrietta Polidore, who was rescued from the Mormons on a writ of *habeas corpus* at the request of the British Government, has arrived at St. Louis. This girl was abducted from Gloucester, England, four years ago. Elizabeth Cotton, the author of an extensively-published letter in regard to Mormon life, has also arrived en route to her home in England.

A telegram received at Boston from Washington states that "orders are to be forthwith sent to the naval forces in Central America, having in view the enforcement of the President's anti-Filibustering proclamation." Generals Henningsen and Walker have met and restored their friendship for each other, and are co-operating in their "emigrant" movements. Their plans being completed, Walker left Washington for Mobile on the afternoon of the 10th, and Henningsen for New York on the following day.

On the 11th of November Judge Metcalfe rendered an elaborate decision in the Tompkins arson case, on Staten Island. He declared that the Quarantine Buildings were, and would, if rebuilt, be a nuisance; and showed, from medical testimony, that contagion would disseminate itself throughout the village of Tompkinsville. He discharged the parties implicated in the burning of the buildings, on the ground that they removed a nuisance—one declared so by the Board of Health of the county, and the evidence of the medical men of Staten Island.

The New Orleans papers contain details of the injury done by a hurricane which swept over a portion of Jasper county, Mississippi.

CANADA.

On the 13th of November Viscount Bury, M.P., was entertained at a complimentary dinner, in the Rossin House, Toronto, by a large party of the leading citizens, who were desirous of showing their appreciation of the attention the noble Lord has paid to Canadian interests in his place in the Imperial Parliament and otherwise.

The feeling against the Cartier-Macdonald Government, and the Governor-General who sustains it, is stated to be as strong in Lower as in Upper Canada. Several county meetings have been lately held there, and addresses unanimously carried petitioning for Sir Edmund's recall. On the 4th inst. a great demonstration came off in Montreal with the view of consolidating the Reform party and promoting the understanding which now exists between the Liberals of both sections of the province.

On Tuesday the 2nd ult. the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the Great Western Railway was held at Hamilton, when a dividend of four per cent was declared for all shares registered on the Canadian books. The directors were authorised to advance to the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company a further sum of £100,000, to be expended by and under the control of the Great Western Railway Board of Directors.

THE WEST INDIA MAILS.

The *Parana* arrived at Southampton on Wednesday night with the West India mail. She left St. Thomas on the 16th ult. Amongst her cargo is specie to the value of 1,000,000 dollars.

The ship *Starlight*, of Bristol, was wrecked at Havannah. The *Valorous*, with Sir Gore Ouseley on board, had arrived at Jamaica.

The Jamaica Legislature had met, and the Governor's Speech had been delivered.

Business at Jamaica was dull. The advance in flour had not been maintained. Pimento had been received in large quantities. Coffee was coming in freely. Sugar had declined. Dye woods had improved in price.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—Mr. Gladstone arrived at Corfu on Wednesday, in the *Terrible*, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, and by his secretary, the Hon. Archibald Gordon, son of the Earl of Aberdeen. His arrival created quite a sensation in the island.

CORFU.—The ten deputies of Corfu have protested against the statement of Sir John Young that the inhabitants of Corfu desire incorporation with Great Britain, and have expressed at the same time their desire of being annexed to Greece. This protest has been forwarded to the Colonial Minister, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.

THE SARDINIAN STATES.—The *Piccolo Corriere d'Italia* of Turin says:—"The fortifications of Alessandria, Casale, Genoa, and La Spezia are being actively pushed on. The fortifications of Alessandria are to receive 300 guns, already cast and placed on their carriages. The arsenals of the State contain upwards of 200,000 muskets, besides other weapons in proportion. There are large quantities of ammunition, and uniforms for 100,000 men. There are twenty field-batteries in reserve."

TURKEY.—The Porte is about to increase the amount of taxation throughout the empire, especially the duty on tobacco. It is also contemplated to establish a land-tax.

THE TRADE OF SPAIN has increased greatly of late years. In 1851 the imports were £6,882,498, and in 1856 £13,041,680, an increase of 89 per cent; and the exports increased from £4,975,066 in 1851 to £10,636,171, or 114 per cent. The public revenue increased from £11,879,264 in 1851 to £18,126,514 in 1856.

MONTENEGRO.—Prince Danilo has begun to levy taxes in the new districts which were ceded to him by the Porte in conformity with the recommendations of the commission.

MOLDO-WALLACHIA.—The *Journal de Constantinople* states that the new Caimacan, or provisional Government of Wallachia, is in full activity. M. C. Brailloy has been named to the post of Secretary of State, vacant by the resignation of M. George Ghika. The place of director of the department of the Interior, formerly held by M. Pacleano, has been conferred on M. A. Floresco, son-in-law of M. Jean Mano, one of the caimacans. News has arrived at Vienna from Bucharest that on the 28th of November an attempt was made to assassinate the Caimacan. A projectile was thrown at him, but fortunately no one was hurt.

COCHIN-CHINA.—The *Overland China Mail* reports that the allied French and Spanish force, having captured the city of Jounon, and two forts in Jeupoo, in Cochin-China, were engaging guides to conduct their force to Hue, the capital of the country, when it was said 100,000 native troops were collected to meet them.

"RELIGIOUS PERSECUTIONS IN NORWAY."—(To the Editor).—Having read in your widely-circulated Paper for November 19th, page 463, an article headed "Religious Persecution in Norway," I take the liberty of informing you that the fine imposed upon a Catholic clergyman in Christiania is not at all for allowing a Protestant lady to embrace Catholicism, such a step being perfectly legal in Norway, but simply for not obeying a secular law, implying the only, or nearly only, condition in such a case, and which seems perfectly compatible not only with freedom of conscience, but also with good order, of any well-regulated community, in not having, from some reason or another, transferred the name of that lady, actually at the head of a Protestant school of girls, from the register of the Protestant community to which she belonged, to that of the one she had entered; and which, by the laws of the land, would have had to be observed in removing from any Protestant community whatever, in the same country, to another.—A SCANDINAVIAN.

INDIA.

The following telegram was received at the India Office on Wednesday, dated Allahabad, October 31:—

ODE.—The following events have occurred in Oude since the date of my last message, on the 14th of October:—Major Raikes's column fell in with 4000 rebels near Jepudalpoore, and killed seventy; no loss on our side. On the 20th of October the Nusseerabad brigade was defeated by a force from Sultanpoore, and lost three guns, three elephants, and all their material. On the 21st of October the strong fort of Birra, near Sundeela, was captured. Our loss was fifty wounded, but not many killed. Lieutenant Carnegie, of the Engineers, was wounded on blowing open the gate. On the 23rd of October, Inbrowlet (gy.) was attacked by 5000 rebels, with four guns. They were repulsed, losing 150 men killed, and all their guns. Lieutenant Milford, of Hodson's Horse, was severely wounded. Our loss trifling; none killed. On the 27th of October the fort of Roheo was evacuated, and Mural Singh fled with 500 men and his guns. On the 29th of October Bennee Madho, with 20,000 rebels, attacked our force at Saourwa. The rebels were beaten back, losing two guns. No casualty among the Europeans.

BENGAL.—On the 20th of October Colonel Turner, with his casual forces, headed the rebels at Boga, in the Sasseram country. Sir H. Havelock pressed them in the rear with cavalry. Five hundred of the rebels were killed. Our loss was one officer killed and two wounded. On the 28th of October 4000 rebels left the jungle of Jugdespoore, and it is supposed made towards Gya. Colonel Dunsford was slightly wounded; three guns were taken. It is reported, under date the 21st, that Sir H. Havelock and Colonel Walter came up with the rebels near Porwar, and killed 1500.

CENTRAL INDIA.—The Commissioner of Jhansi reports, under date the 19th, that General Michel was on that day twenty miles south-west of Sullutpoore. On that day he surprised the rebels under Tania Topee, killed 400, and took all their guns, three in number. The pursuit was continued for nine miles. Tania fled towards Banfor, and was expected to be at Tal Deluit. In the above-mentioned action were killed two Europeans; wounded, four officers and ten men. Natives killed, two men; wounded, one officer and five men. All the ferries on the Betwa were watched.

We have received information from Sir R. Napier that on the 25th General Michel intercepted the march of the Rao's army, about 3000 strong, at Kurraj. They were routed, threw away their arms, and were driven to Khimlassa—the greater number towards Nasoda. Brigadier Park was at Basooda, and General Michel was about to march to Dagrodh, about twenty-six miles west of Saugor. It is reported from Jhansi, under date the 27th, that Tania Topee with his able-bodied men had crossed the Betwa near Achelong, and was marching westward; sick and wounded being left in Achelong. The Bogadeyla rebels of the Chemdegra district are said to have mostly broken up. Colonel Liddell at Burputta, fifteen miles north-west from Etcherce, on date stated. General Whitlock on march from Cutturpoore.

Her Majesty's Proclamation will be read at all the Presidency towns—at Lucknow, Lahore, Hyderabad, Nagpore, Mysore, and Rangoon, to-morrow. Particulars will be reported by the Bombay mail of November 9.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-General.

SUPPLEMENT TO MR. SECRETARY EDMONSTONE'S MESSAGE DATED
THE 31ST OF OCTOBER.

CENTRAL INDIA.—The rebels under Tania Topee, after their defeat on the 19th of October, fled towards Tull Behut on the River Betwah. They seem to have remained at that place but a short time, and then to have doubled back from Snithpora in a southern direction, pursued by the force under Major-General Michel. The rebel force reached Dayrodh, on the Saugor road, on the 23rd of October. On the 25th they were at Carree, where General Michel came up with them. They made no stand, and fled in every direction. Six hundred rebels were cut up by the cavalry. Tania Topee after this defeat pushed on with his remaining force via Raihaur towards the Nerubudda, which he crossed between Hosungabad and Nursingpoore on the night of October 31 and the morning of the 1st instant. His force now consists of about 7000 men, with twenty elephants and a number of camels. It is reported that his men are very much dispirited. The forces under Brigadiers Smith and Park respectively, and detached bodies of cavalry under Lieut. Kerr and other officers, are in close pursuit. The Resident at Hyderabad has issued orders for the assembly of a force at Omerigotty, thirty miles north-east from Ellichpoore, to assist in arresting the progress of the rebels. This force will consist of 1200 infantry, 1600 cavalry, and 12 guns. A force from Kamptoe has also moved out for the same purpose. By the latest accounts Tania Topee was in the Sindwara district of the Nagpore province.

H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 9.
Malta, Nov. 30.

MONTANARO.

CHINA.

The Chinese Commissioners made their appearance at Shanghai on Sunday, the 3rd of October, in the evening. The next morning, at seven o'clock, they landed at the Soochow Bridge, where the Taoutai of Shanghai and his assistant mandarins had been waiting for them in state for two days. Kweilang and Hwashana were at once carried into the city, and broke out in expressions of astonishment on beholding the immense fleet in the harbour. On the day of their arrival there were one hundred and forty-one sail in port, about one-third of them being of considerable tonnage.

Up to the 4th of October nothing had been done, nor had even the preliminary official visits been arranged, as the Commissioners required rest after their journey, and, in addition, were waiting for the arrival of Pootingqua from Canton before proceeding to the revision of the tariff.

Lord Elgin is said to be "hand in glove" with the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, and is acquiring great personal popularity in the north.

A fearful typhoon passed over Swatow (as recorded in our last Number), commencing at eleven p.m. on the 21st of September. The barometer was then 29.85. At two a.m. on the following morning, when the gale was at its height (barometer 28.41), a storm wave twenty-five feet perpendicular came in from seawards, sweeping everything before it, and driving the ships from their anchorage over a long mud flat, two miles across, with not more than two or three feet of water on it. The tide rose from eighteen to twenty feet. It is said that upwards of two hundred junks are wrecked, and the loss of life amongst them is very great. The houses on Double Island are in ruins; and the strength of the wind may be gathered from the fact that godowns on the water front with walls two feet and a half thick were actually carried away. The bungalows have disappeared. The loss of life among foreigners is small, the chief officer and greater portion of the crew of the *Gazelle* and one European of the *Anonyima* being the only fatal accidents, although three men of the *Hepscott* were severely injured by the falling of the mast. Among the Chinese the number of killed and drowned is not over-estimated (according to the *China Mail*) at 3000. The town of Swatow has not suffered so much as was expected, but all the junks—upwards of 200—were completely smashed and piled on the top of each other. We reported last week the damage done to English vessels by this typhoon.

The *Friend of China* has the following paragraph:—"Preparatory to their departure from China all the 59ths have been removed to Hong-Kong, somewhat to the annoyance of a theatrical company just commencing operations in Canton, who lose by their removal some of their most spirited actors. Under the patronage of the General a remarkably nice theatre has been erected, the drop-scene, painted by Mr. Wigram, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Artist, being one which Covent Garden or Drury Lane might be proud to exhibit. The picture is that part of the Canton River about Dutch Folly, with some Tanka boatwomen in the foreground, very lifelike. The first performance took place on the evening of Monday last; and, judging from what we saw at a dress rehearsal, a very excellent performance it must have been. The pieces selected (one of them in lieu of 'The Irish Tutor,' abandoned on account of the departure of the 59ths) were 'The Rose of Amiens' and 'My Precious Betsy.'"

"SPENDING A SOU" BY MISS REBECCA SOLOMONS.

MISS REBECCA SOLOMONS has a very telling little picture in the Winter Exhibition, Pall-mall, entitled "Spending a Sou," of which we give an Engraving. It has obviously been studied from real life in the market place of some little town in the north of France. There sits the venerable fruitwoman, under her capacious umbrella of dubious plum-coloured cotton. Her wares have tempted a small child in quaint attire, and with close skullcap on her little round head, after the fashion of the country, and who is about to make a purchase, determined to have her sou's worth for her sou. Near at hand is the child's mother, who plies her distaff as she walks; and nearer the spectator the young lady's brother, whose hands dive hopelessly into his pockets, which, alas! are empty. This is of a class of works which are sure to find admirers amongst young and old.

CAPTAIN HUISH.

CAPTAIN MARK HUISH, who held the responsible situation of general manager of that gigantic undertaking the London and North-Western Railway Company during a period of more than eighteen years, has just retired from the active duties of management, and with attendant circumstances in the highest degree creditable to himself and to several thousands of the hands in the same employ. As soon as the Captain's intention to resign was communicated to the directors, they met and unanimously passed a resolution expressing their "sense of his great ability, integrity, unwearied industry, and steady devotion to the interests of the company during the lengthened period of eighteen years; and of their personal regard and esteem." To this compliment was annexed an addendum in the shape of a grant of £3000.

The course adopted by the general officers and servants was still more gratifying. They immediately called a meeting and passed a resolution expressing their unfeigned regret at the resignation of the Captain. They also formed a committee to consider the best means of offering a tangible mark of respect and esteem. After some consideration they decided upon presenting an address engrossed upon vellum; an opportunity being given to all persons in the service of signifying their concurrence, and attaching their signatures if they felt disposed to do so. In a short space of time the address was spontaneously signed by more than five thousand persons in the employ of the London and North-Western Railway Company, ranging from the humblest workman on the line up to the highest officers in the service. In addition to the address the committee got up a subscription of something over £500 to purchase some additional mark of esteem, for the selection of which they very properly asked "the advantage of the good taste and kind assistance of Mrs. Huish."

Captain Huish is a native of Nottingham, where his father was forty years Deputy-Lieutenant of the County. At the early age of sixteen he entered the East India Company's service, and reached Calcutta at the close of the Burmese war. He returned to England in 1835, when railways were first beginning to attract a good deal of attention. He secured the appointment of secretary to the Glasgow and Greenock Railway, where he remained four years, and then left to assume the management of the company then known as the "Grand Junction," whose head offices were at Liverpool. On the amalgamation of the various lines which now constitute the London and North-Western Railway, Captain Huish removed to London, and became general manager, a position he maintained with much credit upwards of eighteen years.

Our Portrait of the Captain is from a very successful photograph by Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street.

"MACBETH" AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

WE have this week presented an illustration of the Witch-Cauldron Scene, as arranged at the Princess' Theatre, in the superb revival of "Macbeth," the most powerful of the reproductions of Mr. Charles Kean this season. Contrary to usual wont, Mr. Kean makes a separate act of this scene, and throws the famous interview between *Macbeth* and *Macduff* into the beginning of the fifth act. Especial prominence is thus given to the present scene, which in Mr. Kean's estimation is "the chief scene of enchantment in the play." He is at pains to show, in his notes to the play, the elements and circumstances that lend their aid in composing the infernal ceremonies that are so theatrically effective. He dwells much upon the propriety of the ingredients that are thrown into "the charmed pot" to boil and bubble. In all this he follows the authority of Johnson, who has stated the facts with sufficient precision. The scene is altogether such a dream as might abuse "the curtailed sleep" of the sanguinary usurper when he "dreams," as he tells us, "of the three Weird Sisters."

The introduction of *Hecate* into the group has not escaped remark. The goddess is also found in "The Witch" of Thomas Middleton, from which Shakspeare borrowed so many of his materials. The fact is in accordance with Gothic superstitions. The divinity was familiar to the Druids under the name of Creiwy, or Llywy, the daughter of Ked or Ceridwen. Both parent and offspring presided over the sacred mysteries of Druidism. They were enchantresses, and possessed the power of transformation. They were venerated in conjunction with, or under the symbol of, the moon; and in their custody was the sacred cauldron of inspiration and science, whereof he who tasted had the whole of futurity laid open to his view. Here we have the substance of the idea so judiciously adopted by Shakspeare.

While borrowing the paraphernalia of his witch scene from Middleton, the poet has distinguished the Weird Sisters themselves by marks all his own. An air of mystery, solemnity, and grandeur is cast around the celebration of their magic rites, while they are elevated into dignity. "They are," says Skottowe, "the Oracles of Fate; they proclaim the destinies of kings and kingdoms; and, labouring in the cause of the demon whom they serve, their object is no less than the alienation from God of a soul, as yet of pure and spotless innocence."

It is noticeable that *Macbeth* addresses them as "you secret, black, and midnight hags;" and frequent are the references in the drama to the time in which their enchantments are performed. The poet deepened the impression he desired to make by iteration. They are creatures of the night; they are powers of darkness. As such, "they originate" (to quote Charles Lamb on the subject) "deeds of blood, and begin bad impulses in men." They have not merely, like the witches of Middleton, "power to hurt the body; they have power over the soul. They have neither child of their own, nor seem to be descended from any parent. They are foul anomalies, of whom we know not whence they are sprung, nor whether they have beginning or ending. As they are without human passions, so they seem to be without human relations. They come with thunder and lightning, and vanish to airy music."

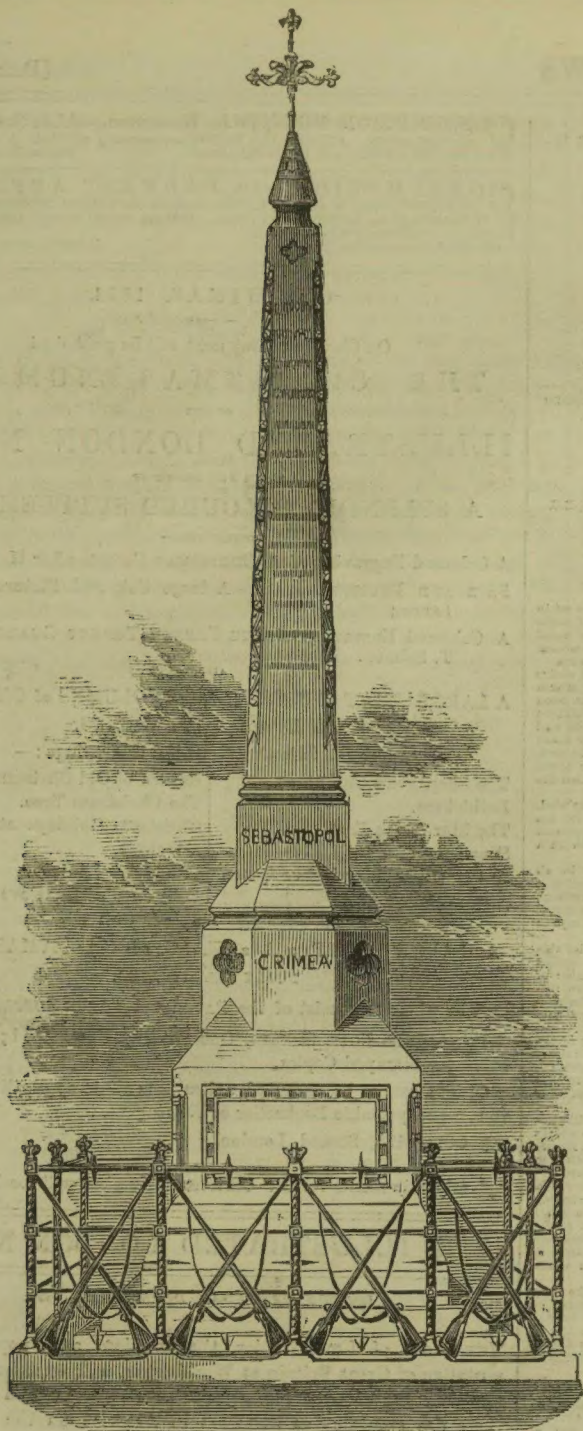
It may also be remarked that after this great scene the Weird Sisters appear no more in the play. What remains to be done is the result of their influence. Henceforth they operate purely by spiritual agency. They have taken hold of the imagination from the opening scene, and retain possession of the mind after they have departed from vision. The shadows of Superstition haunt it from the rise to the final fall of the curtain;—present either to the eye or the fancy.

MEMORIAL FROM THE TIMBERS OF THE "VICTORY."—A table has been made of the original timbers of the old *Victory* by the joiners of Portsmouth Dockyard. No wood has been employed but that which was in the ship at the battle of Trafalgar. The table is 18 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 3 feet 1 inch high, supported on six massive, handsomely-turned legs. It is destined as a present to the Junior United Service Club, Pall-mall. All the models of the ships engaged in the ever-memorable action are to be placed upon the table.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE STATE OF SARAWAK.—A party of members of Parliament and other gentlemen, deputed by several Chambers of Commerce, had an interview on Wednesday with the Earl of Derby, to urge on him the propriety of taking the State of Sarawak under British protection. Lord Derby, in his reply, told the deputation that his own opinion and that of his colleagues had been, and was up to that moment, adverse to the adoption of any of the propositions that had been made to them by Sir James Brooke.



"SPENDING A SOU."—PAINTED BY MISS REBECCA SOLOMONS.—FROM THE WINTER EXHIBITION, FRENCH GALLERY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



MONUMENT AT CARMARTHEN TO THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE ROYAL WELCH FUSILIERS WHO FELL IN THE CRIMEAN WAR.

A HANDSOME monument in Portland stone has lately been erected at Carmarthen, South Wales, in memory of the officers and soldiers of the Royal Welch Fusiliers who fell during the war in the Crimea.

The memorial is about thirty-two feet high. It has been designed and executed by Mr. Edward Richardson, of Melbury-terrace, Harewood-square, and is in excellent taste. The expense has been borne by the officers now serving, or who have served, in the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers.

One of the four panels of the memorial bears the following inscription:—

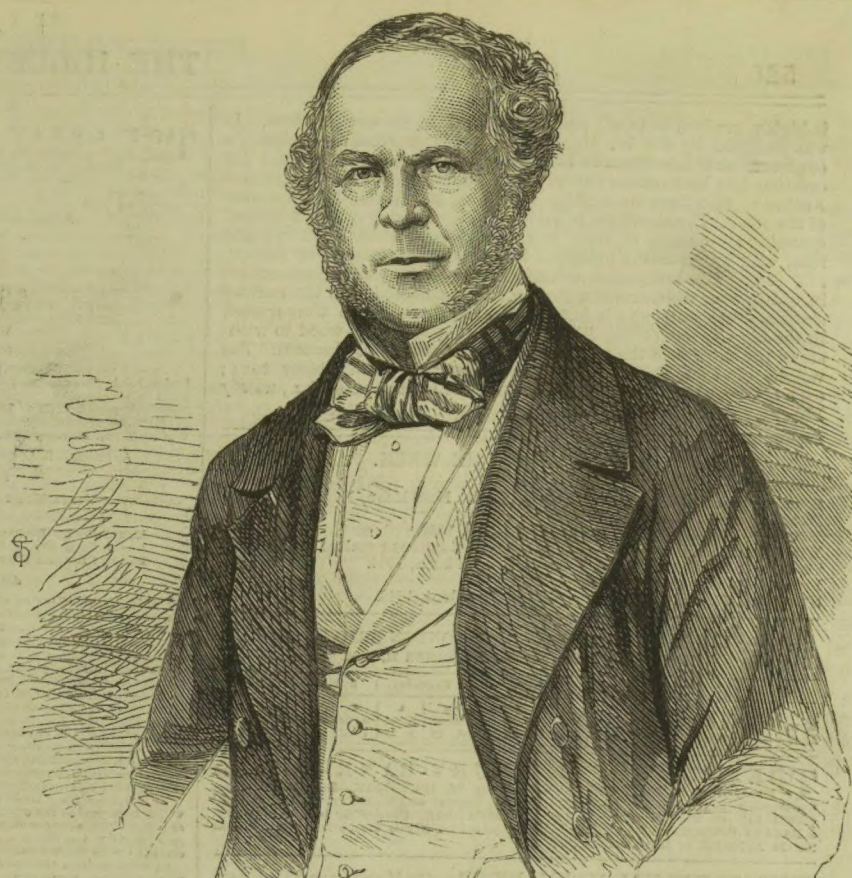
Sacred to the memory of the OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE ROYAL WELCH FUSILIERS, whose names are inscribed on the adjoining tablets, who fell in the service of their country during the war with Russia, in 1854 and 1855. This monument was erected, A.D. 1858, as an enduring record of the gallant deceased, by the officers then serving, or who had served, in the corps. "Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul."—St. Matt. x. 28.

On the tablet of one panel are inscribed the names of those belonging to the corps who died at the battle of the Alma, on September 20, 1854. Another bears the names of the persons who were killed at the storming of the Redan, on September 8, 1855. Whilst the fourth commemorates those who fell at the battle of Inkerman, on November 5, 1854; those who died in the trenches before Sebastopol during 1854 and 1855; and gives a summary of the persons belonging to the corps cut off by disease during the Crimean war.

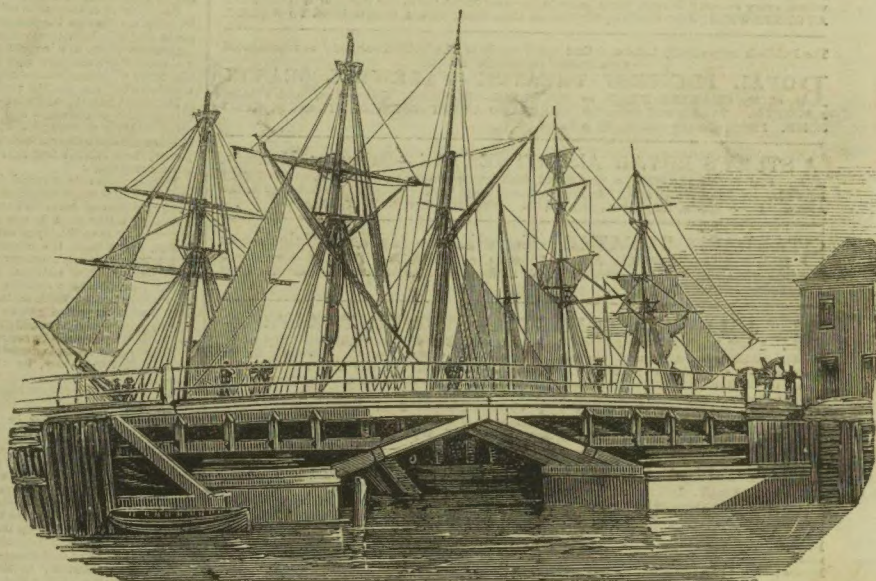
SWING-BRIDGE AT PORT ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THE South Australian Company's Swing-bridge (which we have engraved), spanning the entrance to their new dock, and connecting the company's and Levi's wharfs, was opened on Monday, July 19.

For the following particulars of the construction of the bridge and of the opening ceremony we are indebted to the *Adelaide Observer* of July 24:—"A great number of people assembled to witness the event. Flags of various nations gracefully waved in conspicuous situations on the bridge and its vicinity, and from Mr. Bryant's Commercial Hotel. At about three o'clock, the two halves of the bridge having been closed, two trucks, gaily bedecked with flags, and containing thirty tons of pig iron, were drawn across and redrawn back again, and then the bridge was opened. The deflection caused by this weight was scarcely perceptible. In a previous part of the day the strength of the bridge was severely tested by a weight of fifty tons being placed on it simultaneously with the tramping of upwards of forty men, and the deflection thus produced was exceedingly small. The bridge



CAPTAIN HUISH, LATE GENERAL MANAGER OF THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—SEE PAGE 517



THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY'S SWING-BRIDGE AT PORT ADELAIDE.



SCENE FROM "MACBETH," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.—SEE PAGE 517.

is highly creditable to all parties engaged in its construction. It was designed by Mr. W. Murray, the South Australian Company's engineer, and manufactured by Easton and Amos, London. Its erection has been under the supervision of Messrs. Mockridge and Anthony, who have been ably assisted by Mr. S. Miltand, foreman of the work. The structure is a double-winged swing or pivot bridge, spanning an opening of forty feet, constructed of cast and wrought iron, with longitudinal principal beams and truss-pieces of timber. The bridge has a carriage and foot way of seventeen feet in width, over which runs a line of rails connected with the railway station. The waterway is forty feet in the clear. The timber used in the piers is from Swan River, perhaps the very best wood to withstand the ravages of the worm and other destructive influences. The weight of each leaf, without the roadway, is about thirty tons; each abutment or pier contains, besides the timber piles, &c., nearly 100 cubic yards of stone filling."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 5.—Second Sunday in Advent. New Moon, 10h. 10m., a.m.
MONDAY, 6.—St. Nicholas.
TUESDAY, 7.—Attack and Capture of Bushire, 1856.
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Conception of B. V. Mary. Russians repulsed at Baidar.
THURSDAY, 9.—Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden born, 1594.
FRIDAY, 10.—Charles XII. killed, 1718.
SATURDAY, 11.—Louis Napoleon elected President, 1848.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 11, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 47	2 6	2 24	3 13	3 53	4 29	5 4
2 43	3 13	3 35	4 12	4 46	5 14	5 53

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Last Six Nights—On Monday (by special desire), *MARITANA*. On Tuesday and Thursday, *THE ROSE OF CASTILE*. On Wednesday and Friday, *IL TROVATORE*. Concluding each evening with a BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT. On Saturday (the Last Night) the performances will be for the BENEFIT of Miss LOUISA PYNE.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On Monday and Tuesday, *SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER*; Tony Lumpkin, Mr. Buckstone; Miss Hardcastle, Miss Reynolds. On Wednesday and Thursday, *THE RIVALS*; Acres, Mr. Buckstone. On Friday and Saturday (by desire), *THE BEAUX STRATAGEM*; Scrub, Mr. Buckstone. After which, every evening, *Scenes from Nona* in her new Ballet with the Fairs of WHITEHALL AT GREENWICH; John Small by Sir William Don, Bart.; with A DAUGHTER TO MARRY.

The Public is respectfully informed that the Tragedy of *MACBETH* can only be represented for a limited number of nights.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—FAREWELL SEASON of Mr. CHARLES KEAN as MANAGER.—MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday, *MACBETH*. Tuesday and Saturday, *MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING*. Thursday, *KING JOHN*. Preceded every evening by a Farce.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Saturday, Monday, and during the week, a new grand Military Spectacle, in four acts, entitled *THE REVOLT IN THE EAST*: or, The Fugitives and their Faithful Steed. With Scenes in the Arena. Dress Circle, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s. Stage Manager, Mr. R. Phillips.

STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Madame Celeste as Madeleine, in *CHRISTMAS EVE*, and Natalie, in *THE LITTLE SUTLER*—a wonder of histrionic versatility—in one evening. N.B. Fantomine hitherto matchless at the Great National will be so still.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—LYCEUM THEATRE.—LAST ELEVEN NIGHTS, ending on Saturday, Dec. 13.—Every Night, at Eight.—M. WIENIAWSKI, the celebrated Violinist, will perform every Evening, *Vocalists*, *Mimes*, *Acrobats*, &c. On Monday, 7th, and last, *BEETHOVEN NIGHT*. On which occasion Miss Arabella Goddard will make her 4th appearance this season. The first part of the Programme will consist entirely of the Works of Beethoven, including *Overture*, "Leonora," *Sonata for Piano-forte* and *Violin* (Kreutzer *Sonata*), performed by Miss Arabella Goddard and M. Wieniawski. *Symphony in G minor*. Second Part, Miscellaneous. M. JULLIEN'S ANNUAL BAL MASQUE, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 13.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11th.—Monday, Open at Nine. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Open at Ten. Admission One Shilling; Children under Twelve Sixpence. Saturday, Open at Ten. Fifth Winter Concert, at 2.30. Admission Half-a-Crown; Children under Twelve One Shilling. Dissolving Views and Illustrated Lectures by Professor Pepper, every day, at 1.30 and 3.30, in the new Lecture Room, adjoining the Tropical Department. Half Guinea Season Tickets, available on all occasions to 30th of April, 1854, at the Palace; or at 2, Exeter Hall. On Sunday open from 1.30 till sunset, to Shareholders gratuitously, by Ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CATTLE SHOW.—Messrs. SAWYER and STRANGE, the Proprietors of the Refreshment Department, continue to supply HOT and COLD DINNERS in their splendid Dining Saloons and Rooms in the Building, where excellence and comfort will be found combined with strict economy. Light Refreshments and Luncheons in great variety.

MR. SIMS REEVES and Miss ARABELLA GODDARD will appear at the THREE POPULAR CONCERTS at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Evenings (December 7, 8, and 9), at 8 o'clock. Reserved Seats (Balcony), 2s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. May be obtained at Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street, and at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

THE SWEDISH SINGERS (for THREE NIGHTS ONLY), at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, December 7, 8, and 9. They will appear in their National Costume, and sing some of their most favourite pieces. Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Arabella Goddard, Miss Dolby, Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, &c., &c., will also appear. Reserved Seats (Balcony), 2s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. May be obtained at Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; and at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

EXETER HALL.—Madame ANNA BISHOP'S GRAND CONCERT, on MONDAY, December 13, commencing at half-past Seven. Vocalists—Madame Anna Bishop (her first appearance since her return), Mmes. Weiss, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Belletti. Piano-forte—Miss Arabella Goddard, Wieniawski, the great Violinist, will play the "Carnival de Venise." Conductor—Mr. George Loder. Full Orchestra. Madame Bishop will sing Gungl's celebrated "Gratias Agimus" (clarinet obligato, Mr. Lazarus); also Mendelssohn's "Infelice," besides several popular ballads, and the duet from "L'Eclair" of "Quanto Amore," with Signor Belletti. Admission, 1s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; and Stalls, 7s. 6d. To be had of Cramer and Beale; Jullien and Co.; Regent-street; Mitchell, 33, Chancery-lane; Chappell, Bond-street; Fenton, Strand; Keith and Trowe, Chancery-lane; at the Hall; and at Mapleson and Co.'s, Musical Agency, 12, Haymarket.

MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—COUNCIL for 1854.—Jules Benedict, Willert Beale, H. G. Blagrove; Wm. Chappell, F.S.A.; Rev. Sir W. H. Cope, Bart.; Sir Jno. E. Hartington, Bart.; C. E. Horsley, Hon. Librarian; J. Lidel; G. A. Macfarlane; Alfred Mellon; B. Mollique; Frank Mori; G. A. Osborn; J. D. Pawle; E. F. Rimbauld, LL.D., F.S.A.; Charles Salaman; Augustine Sargood, Treasurer; Henry Stuart. The Council have the honour to announce that the arrangements at present determined for the first season of the Society's operations are as follows:—A CONVERSATION will take place at the BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 76, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 15, 1853, to which the Fellows and Associates only will be invited. FOUR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, conducted by Mr. Alfred Mellon, will be given at ST. JAMES'S HALL on the following Wednesday Evenings—Jan. 29, Feb. 23, March 20, and May 11; to which members, their nominated subscribers, and the public will be admitted. The PRACTICE of the SOCIETY'S CHORUS during the present year will take place on Monday Evenings, December 6, 13, and 20, at eight o'clock, at ST. JAMES'S (MINOR) HALL, Piccadilly, under the direction of Mr. Henry Smart. The Council have to announce that the LIBRARY will be arranged in the Society's Rooms, in St. James's Hall, and accessible to members, under certain regulations, from the 1st of January, 1854. Further arrangements will be duly announced. Prospectuses with full particulars may be had at Messrs. WESSLEY and Co.'s, 13, Hanover square, W.; Messrs. CRAMER and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street, W.; and of CHARLES SALAMAN, Hon. Sec., 36, Baker-street, Portman-square, W.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE.—Dale-street, LIVERPOOL. Open every Evening at Seven. The Greatest Equestrian Company in Europe. Magnificent Scenes in the Circle. Gorgeous Military Tableau. N.B. DAY PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at Half-past Two.

THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE, Eight in Number, in full Court Costume, give their Concerts of REFINED NEGRO MUSIC Every Evening at Eight, at the OXFORD GALLERY, 315, Oxford-street. A Morning Concert every Saturday at the Hanover-square Rooms.

SIXTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT. **THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE**, in their Original Entertainment, entitled *SKETCHES FROM NATURE*, will appear at NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, and Every Evening During the Week.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED (late Miss P. Horton) for TWO PERFORMANCES ONLY at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Friday Evening, Dec. 10, and Saturday Afternoon, Dec. 11, to which members, their nominated subscribers, and the public will be admitted. Reserved Seats (Balcony), 2s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. May be obtained at the Hall; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; and Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

PRIZE CATTLE SHOW of the SMITHFIELD CLUB.—The Annual Exhibition of Prize Cattle, Seeds, Roots, Implements, &c., commences on Tuesday Morning and closes on Friday Evening (7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th December), BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, King-street Entrance. Open from Daylight till Nine in the Evening. Admission One Shilling.

VISITORS TO CATTLE SHOW.—CANTERBURY HALL and FINE-ARTS GALLERY—Open every Evening, at Seven o'clock, for the performance of OPERATIC SELECTIONS, &c. Principal Vocalists—Miss Russell, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. E. L. Hime, Mr. Bernard, Sig. Tiroli, and Mr. St. Aubyn. Comedians—Mr. J. G. Forde, Mr. E. Taylor, and Mr. E. W. Mackney. Director—Herr F. Joughin. us. Supporters, &c., until One o'clock.

THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, £300,000, IN 300,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.
Deposited—2s. 6d. per share on application for Ten Shares and upwards.
Less than Ten Shares must be fully paid up on application.

DIRECTORS.
Acting until the first ordinary meeting of Shareholders.
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The Hon. H. H. H. BECKLEY, M.P.,
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Messrs. George Burnand and Co., 69, Lombard-street, London.
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SECRETARY.—MR. JOHN HENRY YATES.

The desire prevailing on all hands that the "Great Eastern" Steam-ship should be set in motion, and a feeling that the national character for energy and perseverance would suffer in the estimation of the world if the completion of so splendid a specimen of naval architecture and mechanical ingenuity were to be further delayed, have led to the proposal for forming a Company for the purpose of purchasing, completing, and sending her to sea. Increased carrying power, with greatly accelerated speed, and ability to coal for an entire voyage, could only be efficiently secured by great size. To carry out this principle, which has now obtained universal assent among practical men, the "Great Eastern" has been constructed, and has cost to the present time about £500,000. To raise this sum the Eastern Steam Navigation Company has exhausted the power of making calls on its shareholders, and has incurred a debt of about £200,000. The present proprietors are a comparatively small body (about 300 in number) who are not inclined as a company to increase their risk; and, although a large and influential portion of them are willing to subscribe their fair quota towards finishing the ship, there are legal difficulties which prevent their doing so unless the ship be sold; consequently the Proprietors have determined upon taking that course. To purchase the "Great Eastern" as she now lies, and with those contracts completed, which form part of the existing liability of the old company, to fit her in all respects for sea as a first-class passenger-ship, and to provide working capital, £300,000 would be the utmost sum required, and this is the proposed price to be paid for the ship and the contracts, and with limited liability, called "The Great Ship Company (Limited)." Calculating from this basis, the cost per ton at which the "Great Eastern," ready in all respects for sea, would come into the possession of the New Company, is less than that of a first-class sailing-vessel, and not much more than one-fourth that of a first-class steamer; while, in comparison with the latter, her working expenses will also be proportionably less, owing to her immense size, which enables her to carry double the proportionate tonnage at nearly double the velocity. Her chances of success in other respects may be estimated by the fact that she will be able to carry her fuel for the longest voyages, avoiding the delay and expense of coaling at foreign ports, and still have proportionably more room for profitable cargo and a larger number of passengers than any existing steamer. She will be fitted with all the appliances this mechanical age has been able to devise for taking in her fuel and cargo, and for discharging the latter with the greatest rapidity, and will be supplied with comforts and conveniences unattainable in a smaller vessel. Her great length, while offering very little extra resistance to the water, admits of the combination of the screw and paddle for the purpose of propulsion, from which a rate of speed hitherto unexampled will be obtained. For, when it is considered that every increase of speed has always hitherto been attended with increase of speed and of proportionate carrying power, there is little fear that the computations of science will in this case fall short of their usual accuracy. With a high rate of speed, the freedom from disturbing motion her great length will give, and the enormous strength of her construction, the "Great Eastern" cannot fail to obtain the preference of officers and emigrants, and secure the freight of goods requiring speedy delivery; although it is not necessary she should carry her full complement of either to arrive at an exceedingly profitable result upon the reduced capital of the new Company. But, apart from the considerations of profit which properly belong to all mercantile operations, there are others which invest the successful prosecution of this undertaking with something of national importance. It is hardly too much to say that to no other country has such a magnificent and costly vessel been possible, and certainly no other could it confer such advantages. With colonies and dependencies in every region where external aggression may have unexpectedly to be resisted, or internal commotion suppressed, the resources of the Empire would be multiplied, and its power almost doubled, by the rapidity with which they could by her aid be concentrated for every emergency.

The progress made in negotiations for the purchase, and the confidence placed in the Ship and in this Company, by the proprietors of the "Eastern Steam Navigation Company (Limited)," may be gathered from the annexed Resolutions unanimously passed at the Special General Meeting of their Shareholders, held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, the 2nd of November, 1853, and from the fact that more than three-fourths of that body have agreed to become Shareholders in this Company, to the capital of which they have subscribed largely, viz:—

1st.—That the "Eastern Steam Navigation Company (Limited)" be, and the same is hereby, dissolved, subject to the provisions of the "Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856-57," and that the said Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the same Act.
2nd.—That Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., of 116, Piccadilly; Edward Lodd Betts, Esq., of Preston Hall, near Maidstone; Samuel Beale, Esq., M.P., of Russell-square; and John Yates, Esq., of Snarebrook, Essex, be, and they are thereby, appointed Liquidators under the said Act, to wind up the said Company.
3rd.—That the said Liquidators be and they are, in the event of their selling the Ship and the said Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the same Act, to receive in compensation, or part compensation, for such sale, Shares in the said "Great Ship Company (Limited)," for distribution amongst the Shareholders in the said "Eastern Steam Navigation Company (Limited)," and to enter into any other arrangement whereby the Shareholders in the "Eastern Steam Navigation Company (Limited)," may, in addition to their Shares, or in addition thereto, participate in the profits of, or receive any other benefit from, the said "Great Ship Company (Limited)."

An estimate of the first year's work of the "Great Eastern" has been prepared, and the result is such as to leave, after paying a dividend of 15 per cent., a large margin for contingencies. This calculation, which may be obtained at the offices of the Company, is founded on statistics of existing traffic and only takes credit for a minimum amount of cargo and passengers, without taking into account the traffic she would of herself create, or the Government postal subsidies which her speed must command.

On application for Ten Shares and upwards, deposit of 2s. 6d. per share will be required, and a further sum of 5s. on allotment; the remainder of the capital to be paid in three calls at intervals of not less than two months.

On application for less than Ten Shares, the full amount of £1 per Share must be paid.

Forms of Applications for Shares may be obtained from the Brokers, or at the Offices of the Company as under.
First Office orders to be made payable to the Secretary, J. H. Yates, 79, Lombard-street, London.
Temporary Offices, 79, Lombard-street, London, E.C. November, 1853.

THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Directors of this Company, in appreciation of the public interest taken in the "GREAT EASTERN," have made arrangements to grant FREE ADMISSIONS, from MONDAY, the 6th, to SATURDAY, the 13th, of all persons, both day and night, to the ship on condition of their paying the cost of the works for equipping her for sea.

Tickets may be obtained at the principal Railway Stations, on board the Greenwich Steam-boats, and on application to the undersigned. JOHN HENRY YATES, Secretary.
Temporary Offices, 79, Lombard-street, E.C. December 2, 1853.

THE GREAT SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED), for Purchasing and Equipping the "GREAT EASTERN."
Capital, £300,000, in 300,000 Shares of £1 each.
Deposit 2s. 6d. per share on application for Ten Shares and upwards.
Detailed prospectuses, full particulars, and forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, as under. JOHN HENRY YATES, Secretary.
Temporary Offices, 79, Lombard-street, London, E.C. November, 1853.

LONDON CRYSTAL PALACE, REGENT-CIRCUS, CIRCUS, OXFORD-STREET, and GREAT PORTLAND STREET. Now Open. Admission Free.

CATTLE SHOW.—Gentlemen from the country visiting the Cattle Show naturally ask Where they shall dine? The reply should be—At THE LONDON, 191, Fleet-street (corner of Chancery-lane), where DINNER can be had in the spacious Coffee-room, as per bill of fare. Joint, &c., 1s. 6d. Also in the Saloon the famous "London Dinner," served in a style of unequalled magnificence, consisting of Soups, Fish, Entrées, Joints, Sweets, Cheese, and Salads, at a fixed charge of 2s. 6d., and ready from Two till Eight o'clock. Dining-rooms, Ladies, and Gentlemen Smoking Saloon.—SAWYER and STRANGE, Proprietors; and at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

A VACANCY occurs in a PUBLISHING HOUSE of long standing for a respectable YOUTH, not under sixteen years of age, desirous of learning the business. Unexceptionable references will be required.—Address, J. H. at the Office of "The Publisher's Circular," Ludgate-hill.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—SANDHURST LODGE, Queen's-road West, Regent's park, N.W.—Thorough preparation for Addiscombe, Sandhurst, Woolwich, or Direct Commissions. More than 400 Gentlemen have entered the Army from this Establishment. Terms and references on application.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION. The Committee of this Institution would call attention to the fact that 399 persons were saved from wrecks during the past year by the Society's Life-boats and those of other bodies; that it has now eighty Life-boats under its management; that it has others nearly ready to be sent to their stations; and that a large number of additional Life-boats are wanted on the coast. The constant demands on the United Funds of the Institution are, therefore, necessarily very heavy, and the Committee earnestly appeal to the public at large for assistance.
LONDON, Dec., 1853.
THOMAS BARTON, Chairman.
THOMAS CHAPMAN, Deputy-Chairman.

THE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Walton-on-Thames, conducted by JOHN BALBIRNIE, Esq., M.D., M.A. Letters to be addressed to Dr. Balbirnie, at the Oatlands Park Hotel, near Walton-on-Thames.

LONDON HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, 52, Great Ormond-street, W.C.—The Board of Management beg most gratefully to acknowledge a Legacy of £20 bequeathed by the late Mrs. Hunter Blair, and a Donation of £105 from Wm. Thomas Berger, Esq., both amounts being contributions to the Reserve or Endowment Fund of this Charity. Further Contributions to the above fund, and to the fund for fitting up and furnishing the Hospital premises, which are now undergoing alterations for the reception of In-Patients, are earnestly solicited.
30th Nov., 1853.
RALPH BUCHAN, Hon. Secretary.

TOBACCO ASHES.—The Advertiser holds a quantity (20 tons) of the above excellent manure for heavy soils, which is well known to contain a large amount of potash, and in quantities to deliver the same from Gun and Shot Wharf, Tower-street, in quantities of not less than two cwt., at the rate of 8s. per ton, bags included. Apply to H. B. DOWNING, 11, Mark-lane, where a sample may be seen, or the bulk may be ordered at the wharf upon his order.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, Brompton.—ALL the WARDS are NOW OPEN. ADDITIONAL FUNDS are earnestly solicited. A large number of Out-Patients are daily seen by the Physicians.
PAUL R. ROSS, Hon. Sec.

CONSUMPTION.—An EARNEST APPEAL for CONTRIBUTIONS is made by the Committee of the CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL for DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park. £500 are wanted to meet the last Quarter's Expenses. 1000 Patients relieved weekly.
Office, 6, Liverpool-street, E.C.
HENRY TUCKER, Chairman.

CHRISTMAS, 1853.

On Christmas Day next will be published

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

WHICH WILL CONSIST OF

A SPLENDID COLOURED SUPPLEMENT,

CONTAINING:—

A Coloured Engraving of A CHRISTMAS CAROL, after H. Weir;
FAIR and FRUITFUL ITALY—A large Coloured Picture, after G. Lance;
A Coloured Engraving of THE FRENCH TURKEY GUARDIAN, after T. Salmon.
A LARGE SHEET of FORTY- EIGHT COLUMNS of CHRISTMAS TALES and AMUSEMENTS,

with the following Beautiful Engravings:—

The Shepherd's Christmas.
Bethlehem.
The Star in the East.
Snapdragon.
A Christmas Play before Queen Elizabeth.
Return of Old Christmas.
The Christmas Tree.
Christmas Holidays at the Polytechnic.
The Magic Lantern.
Bells on Christmas-eve.

A LARGE SHEET and a HALF of CHRISTMAS NEWS, FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The whole to consist of the PAPER and THREE SUPPLEMENTS.

Price of the FOUR SHEETS, One Shilling Unstamped; Twopence extra for Stamped Copies.

Orders cannot be executed unless immediate application be made to some respectable Bookseller or Newsagent.

Office, 198, Strand, London.

* * Advertisements for the Christmas Number will be 3s. per line.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1853.

THE recall of Lord Napier, the excellent and popular representative of Great Britain at Washington, will excite a feeling of regret throughout the United States. Appointed at a time when there was considerable irritation in America on the enlistment question, and when Mr. Crampton had been unjustly sacrificed to the party necessities of the White House, Lord Napier had a delicate and difficult task to perform. He had to soften asperities, remove misconceptions, and maintain intact the rights and dignities of his own country without wounding the self-love of Americans—a people peculiarly jealous and susceptible on points of national honour, real or supposed. So well did he succeed, and so thoroughly did the society of Washington and the leaders of public opinion throughout the Union appreciate his unobtrusive common sense, his obvious honesty of purpose, his generosity of character and polished suavity of manner, aided as he was in the exercise of all the elegancies, courtesies, and hospitalities of life by so graceful a representative of her fair countrywomen as Lady Napier, that for the first time within the memory of the living generation a British Ambassador became popular in America. Before his Lordship's appointment the Americans had an idea that the British Government treated the United States with something like disrespect, and reserved its best men for European Courts, sending only second or third-rate diplomats to Washington. This notion may or may not have been well founded; but there is no doubt that it existed, and that its tendency was to alienate public men in Congress, and to prevent the relations between the two nations from assuming that cordiality which is on every ground so desirable to maintain. Lord Ashburton—the only man of high rank or great position who had been sent to America by the British Government—was no match for Daniel Webster, who was pitted against him; and his embassy left no feeling but one of complacent pride that the great American lawyer had been able to overreach the too easy and too confident English Lord, who had sacrificed Canada on the question of the Maine boundary. But far different was the case with Lord Napier. He showed himself fully equal to any of the statesmen and lawyers with whom he came into contact, and maintained inviolate not only the dignity but the rights and interests of his country, convincing brother Jonathan that this time, at least, it was not a mere lord, but a statesman, who had to be dealt with. Though his Lordship's recall and transfer to Europe seems to be strictly in accordance with diplomatic routine and the regulations of the service, it seems unfortunate that he has not been allowed to remain longer in America. Perhaps personal convenience may have had something to do with the matter; but whether or not the event is to be regretted. The Government will find it difficult to supply his Lordship's place. The very best man at their disposal ought to be selected. A man of high rank as well as of recognised ability ought, if possible, to be sent to Washington. A Duke or an Earl, provided he have the diplomatic training and the natural genius to fit him for the post, would be better than a commoner, inasmuch as the appointment of such a person would be an acknowledgment of the importance of the mission to, and a tribute to the self-love of, the nation. The Americans do not greatly care who represents France, Austria, Prussia, or Russia in their capital. It does not much signify to them what those nations may think either of them or of their affairs; but they are extremely sensitive as to the opinion of Great Britain, and desire, not unnaturally, that their alliance and friendship should be thought of as much value as

those of any European nation whatsoever. For these reasons, and for many others, more peculiarly applicable to British interests, we trust that no mistake will be made by the Government, and that the new Minister to Washington will be a "clever" man, both in the English and the American sense of the word. If he be a man of talent, and an enlightened statesman, he will be none the worse; but very much the better, as far as Washington is concerned, if he be a Lord also.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—The directors of the new company for working the *Great Eastern* steam-ship, being in a position to dispense with the receipts arising from her exhibition, have determined to throw this Ocean Palace open for inspection free of any charge. The public will be admitted on board free for a fortnight, commencing on Monday next, the 6th instant. After Saturday the 18th instant no visitors will be allowed on board on any account, as the preparations for getting the vessel ready for sea will then commence in right earnest. No doubt is entertained of the *Great Eastern* going to sea early in the spring of next year. We understand that the applications for shares have been far more numerous than were expected—so rapidly, indeed, are they pouring in that the share list will probably be closed next week.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have entertained a succession of guests at Windsor Castle this week, among whom may be mentioned the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Lord Stanley, Vice-Admiral W. P. Martin, Lieut.-General Knollys, Major-General Sir George Wetherill, and Major-General Sir Edward Lugard, the Earl and Countess Delawarr, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lord Kingsdown, the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, and Major-General Wyld.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort walked in the grounds adjoining the Castle. Her Majesty afterwards granted an audience to the Judge Advocate General. The Duchess of Kent dined with the Queen in the evening.

On Tuesday morning the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, left Windsor Castle, and proceeded to Frimley-common, near Farnborough, where the division from Aldershot under Lieut.-General Knollys was paraded. The troops marched past her Majesty, who proceeded afterwards to the Royal Pavilion, and returned in the afternoon to Windsor Castle. The suite comprised the Duchess of Manchester, the Hon. Mary Bute, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, and the Master of the Household.

On Wednesday the Queen, with Prince Arthur and the Princess Louisa, drove and walked in the Home Park, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Prince Consort went out shooting, accompanied by the Duke of Manchester.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince Consort walked in the grounds adjoining the Castle.

The Duchess of Atholl has succeeded Lady Macdonald as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Viscount Strathallan and Mr. J. R. Ormsby Gore have succeeded Lord Byron and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West as Lord and Groom in Waiting. Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood and Captain Du Plat have succeeded Lord Charles Fitzroy and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince Consort.

On Monday next her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal family will leave the Castle for Osborne. The Court will remain at the Isle of Wight until the 24th of December, on which day her Majesty will again return to Windsor Castle for the Christmas holidays. The Court will then remain at Windsor Castle until the 12th of February, when it will leave the Castle for Buckingham Palace for the season.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is expected to return from his visit to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia at Berlin at the close of next week.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, attended by Lady Geraldine Somerset and Colonel Purves, have been visiting Lord and Lady Ebury at Moor Park during the week.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have arrived at Cambridge House from Broadlands.

Lady Chelmsford and the Hon. Miss Thesiger have returned to town from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, at Hatfield House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Disraeli have returned to Grosvenor-gate from a visit to Baron and Baroness M. de Rothschild, at Mentmore, Bucks.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—The Queen has given orders for the appointment of M. Jean Nicolas Eugène Melchior, Major du Régiment d'Artillerie à Pied de la Garde Impériale (who was entrusted with the safe keeping of the gun presented by Napoleon to Victoria), to be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. Samuel Petrie, Esq., Director of the Commissariat Department of her Majesty's Army, has been appointed to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. Her Majesty has also given orders for the appointment of Charles Joseph La Trobe, Esq., some time Lieutenant-Governor of the colony of Victoria; Norman Merivale, Esq., one of the Under Secretaries of State for the Colonial Department; James Douglas, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Vancouver's Island and the colony of British Columbia; William Stevenson, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Mauritius; William Arrindell, Esq., Chief Justice for the colony of British Guiana; and James Buchanan Macaulay, Esq., some time Chief Justice of the Common Pleas for Canada West; to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. H. Goodwin, Perpetual Curate of St. Edward's, Cambridge, to be Dean of Ely; Rev. T. Watts to be Rector of Herbraston, Pembrokeshire; Rev. T. S. F. Rawlins to be Vicar of Denchworth, Berks; Rev. T. H. Taiton to be Incumbent of Stroud; Rev. P. Onslow, Curate of March, Isle of Ely, to be Surrogate for the diocese of Ely; Rev. J. O. Brook to be Chaplain of the Union, Calne, Wilts; Rev. J. Whitaker to be Chaplain to the Royal Russian Company at Moscow, also Succursal Chaplain to the British Embassy. **Perpetual Curacies:** The Rev. F. A. Baines to Christ Church, Ware; Rev. H. R. Bramwell to Buglawton; Rev. E. Gillson to Christ Church, Mount Sorrell; Rev. T. Sutton to Sunk Island, York; Rev. T. J. Williams to Heath and Reach, Beds; Rev. F. C. Woodhouse to Hulme, St. Mary, Lancashire. **Curacies:** The Rev. H. Candy to Morston, Norfolk; Rev. J. R. Henderson to Newcastle, Limerick; Rev. J. E. C. Husband to Selattyn, Salop; Rev. J. Jones to Tremerchion, Flintshire; Rev. H. J. Marshall to St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Montrose; Rev. R. Mussen to Donoughmore, Derry; Rev. G. R. G. Pugh to Aberhafest, Montgomeryshire; Rev. J. Sturkey to St. Asaph, Flintshire.

WILLS.—The will of Major-General the Right Hon. Lord Charles Wellesley, of Upper Belgrave-street and Conholt Park, near Andover, who died at the latter residence on the 9th of October, formerly M.P. for South Hampshire, the younger son of his Grace the late most noble Arthur Duke of Wellington, was proved in the London Court of Probate, on the 23rd of November, by the most noble Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.C., the brother of the testator, and the Hon. and Very Reverend Gerald Wellesley, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to her Majesty, the executors. The personality was sworn under £60,000; which, together with £45,000 under marriage settlement, was left by his will, dated 13th of February, 1846, for the use of his wife for life, and their children if attaining twenty-one; failing, to the present Duke; and appointing Lady Wellesley residuary legatee. The will of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Felix Smith, K.C.B., late of Penderfryn, Carnarvon, and of Onslow-square, Brompton, who died at Worthing, on the 11th of August, was proved in London on the 22nd of October, by his right Dame Matilda Caroline Smith, the sole acting executrix and principal legatee, power being reserved to John Torrance, Esq., the other executor. The will was dated the 7th of May, 1857. The will of Anthony Augustus Baron de Sternberg, of New Burlington-street, who died 7th November, was proved in London on the 25th of November, by the Rev. Laurence John Harrison, of University College, Oxford, the sole executor and universal legatee.

The Rev. W. F. Elliott, late Curate of Cranfield, Beds, having been appointed to the chaplaincy of East Dulwich, Surrey, the inhabitants of Cranfield, with their worthy Rector at their head, presented him with a silver inkstand, value £12 2s 6d., and a purse containing £50 10s. 2d., as a token of their esteem.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW has been open during the week. The entries of cattle are fewer than they were last year; but the show of sheep is the best that has taken place there; fat pigs again are less in number than usual; the show of poultry is better than it has been previously; and the quality of the whole exhibition is decidedly improved. The rank of the Devons were scantily filled, while, as to the longhorns, they appeared to be nearly obsolete; five was the complement of the class Scotch oxen and steers; and two entries only were made of Welsh oxen and steers. The Prince Consort exhibited a Hereford, which was commended by the judges; also the second best Devon, and the first prize Devon steer. The gold medal and President's Cup for the best Hereford was won by Mr. John Naylor of Leighton Hall, Montgomeryshire; the Duke of Beaufort took the first prize for the best cross-bred animal, and the second for a Scotch ox; whilst Viscount Hill got "highly commended" for a Scotch steer, and Sir Robert Peel for a cow in the extra classes. Lord Walsingham took several distinctions in sheep, followed hard by the Earl of Leicester. The Countess of Chesterfield was commended for a fat pig, and obtained both the first and second prizes for three fat pigs of one litter. The Rev. Henry G. Bailey, of Swindon, was highly commended as exhibitor and breeder of a pen of Berkshire pigs; the Rev. C. R. Pollatt, of Aske, took honours in Hamburg fowls; and the Rev. R. Pullen, of Kirby Wiske, was one of the appointed judges of poultry. [Our next week's Number will contain an Engraving of the Poultry Show at Birmingham, with full particulars on the subject from Our Own Correspondent.]

ROMAN AND SAXON ANTIQUITIES THROWN UP BY THE SEA.—At the meeting of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, held in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on Thursday week—the Rev. H. H. Higgins presiding—Mr. H. Eerod Smith exhibited a considerable number of articles from the seashore at Cheshire, chiefly found during the past year, including some valuable specimens of the bow or lyre-shaped fibule of the Romans, several of which still retain their brightly-coloured enamel pastes through the preserving action of the vegetable soil of the old Wirral forest, in which they have lain till washed out by the advancing tides. Among other curiosities was a circular brooch quite recently found about half-tide. It is of silver filigree work, and contains cup-formed receptacles for coloured enamels. The scrolled design is elegant, and the whole forms a very interesting specimen of the fourth-century workmanship. The coins comprised a silver denarius of the Emperor Hadrianus, A.D. 117–138; a silver penny of Ethelred II. (the Unready), having on its reverse the Hand (of Providence) between the Greek letters Alpha and Omega; and silver pennies of Canute the Great—all being in an excellent state of preservation.

THE WYKEHAMIST MEMORIAL.—The memorial to the Wykehamists who fell in the Crimean campaign, executed after the designs of Mr. Butterfield, has been erected in the porch of the chapel of Winchester College. It occupies the west wall, and consists of five cinquefoiled arches, with mosaic borders and patterns, divided by shafts of reddish marble. It is sixteen feet in height, and in length twenty-nine feet.

SPECIAL SERVICES TO THE WORKING CLASSES IN CARLISLE.—The Bishop has issued the following handbill on the subject:—"To the Working Men of Carlisle.—Friends, the Rev. Mr. Marshall, of St. Cuthbert's, has thrown open his church for two nights in the week, Tuesdays and Thursdays, for the working men of Carlisle. I am thankful to hear it. I am glad to have the pleasure of delivering to you the first address. The pews are to be opened freely to you all. Our object is to speak earnestly to you on matters which concern your souls as well as our own. Let me, as your neighbour, your friend, your Bishop, entreat you to come to St. Cuthbert's Church. We have named eight o'clock in the evening because we thought this would be the most convenient hour for you and your families. Come in your working dresses. God grant a large blessing on our meetings together, for Jesus Christ's sake.—Your friend and Bishop, H. MONTAGU CARLISLE."

PRESENTATION OF GOOD-CONDUCT MEDALS.—On Monday afternoon a general parade of the whole of the officers and men belonging to the East India depots attached to the first battalion at Chatham took place on the parade ground at Chatham Barracks, for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony of decorating five non-commissioned officers and men of the 35th (Royal Sussex) Regiment with the good-conduct medal which has been awarded to them, together with the usual gratuities, by order of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, for long and honourable service. The men decorated were Sergeant Major John Ford, formerly of the 35th Regiment, but now doing duty with the first battalion; Sergeant George Hawkes, Private George Cutts, Private John Smith, and Private Henry Freeman. The order from the Horse Guards directing the distribution of the medals having been read by Captain Sidbottom, the Adjutant of the battalion, that officer presented to each man his medal, which was then fastened on his breast in the presence of the whole of the troops. Sergeant Major Ford receives with his medal the gratuity of £15; Sergeant Hawkes, £10; and each of the privates, £5. Each of the men decorated with the medal has been in the service a period of twenty years.

CHARLES MACKAY AT THE SATURDAY EVENING CONCERTS, GLASGOW.—The City Hall, on Saturday evening, was again crowded in every part. The concert was under the patronage of Dr. Charles Mackay, of London, who was present on the platform, and who, on entering the hall, was cordially welcomed by the large assemblage. Councillor Harvey, several directors of the Glasgow Athenæum, and other gentlemen, in addition to the directors of the Glasgow Abstinence Union, were present. The vocalists were Madame Poma, Miss O'Connor, Mr. C. Braham, Mr. Fulcher, and Mr. Macgellan, with Mrs. Alexander, the pianist. A party of violinists was also in attendance, and played a number of reels, strathspeys, and quadrilles. The artists, generally, acquitted themselves with credit, and the evening was frequent. In compliment to Dr. Mackay, a number of his admirable and popular songs were given on the occasion, the audience joining in the chorus. At the conclusion of Mr. Fulcher's singing of "The good time coming," which was cheered and encored in an enthusiastic manner, the chairman, Mr. N. McNeill, President of the Abstinence Union, stepped forward and addressed the audience. He said: "You are aware that the concert this evening is under the immediate patronage of Charles Mackay. Dr. Mackay, on account of his individual character, deserves all the honour that we can confer upon him. I understand he is a Scotchman, and as a Scotchman of course you will feel inclined to do him honour. Were he nothing more than a Scotchman, however, the honour we would be disposed to give him would be very small; but he comes before you as a man of character, as a man of genius, and perhaps the best proof I could give of his being a man of learning is, that the University of Glasgow several years ago—and that University is very sparing in the titles it confers—conferred upon the Doctor the title he now wears. For many years he has been known to us, but I now speak of him as a poet and the first song-writer of the day. I am sure I am only giving echo to your sentiments when I say that oftentimes our spirits have been stirred when those thrilling words we have just been listening to have been repeated in our ears. I say for myself, I would rather be the author of that song—"The good time coming"—than of all the love and bacchanalian songs that have ever been written. In that song the author breathes a spirit of love to his fellow-man, and wherever you find that you are bound to honour him who pleads for justice to the people. That has been the great aim of Dr. Mackay's life—justice to the multitude; and when he has sung of "The good time coming" I am sure you will endeavour to heap upon him all the honour you can confer when he appears before you (loud cheers).—Dr. Mackay then presented himself, and was received with immense applause, the audience rising, and greeting him with enthusiastic cheers. He said: Ladies and gentlemen,—Believe me I do not speak with any affectation of humility or of modesty when I say that I am utterly unable to express how deeply you have made me feel by the kind reception given to my humble efforts in the cause of song. I will, however, say for these efforts that they have been sincere; and that in whatever I have written I have endeavoured to speak to the heart rather than to the fancy. If I have succeeded in this, my object is accomplished, and I am more than satisfied. The chairman of this splendid meeting—for it is a splendid thing to look down from this platform upon such an assemblage of human faces, all glowing with the delight inspired by music and song, and I never felt in the whole course of my existence a spectacle that touched me more deeply—the chairman has said, in flattering terms, that he would rather be the author of that particular song to which your voices have rendered such great and glowing honour, by joining in the chorus, than of all the love and bacchanalian songs ever written. I will him up the bacchanalian songs, but I must say a word for the love songs. Poets and song-writers will never give up the love-songs—(Cheers)—love-songs not only for lads and lasses in the innocence of youthful affection, but love under all its aspects—the love of married people, the love of fathers and mothers for their children, love such as the wife of "John Anderson, my jo," cherished for him in the gloaming of life—these are subjects never to be passed by any songs of mere philanthropy. I have been unexpectedly called upon to address you, and I feel, being more accustomed to address my fellow-countrymen with the pen than with the tongue, that I have not been able to express to you all I would wish to say. But, though you have come here to listen to music and not to speeches, I cannot refrain from saying, in one word, how much is owing to the promoters of these Saturday Evening Concerts for the great good they are doing in bringing people to such beautiful and ennobling entertainments (loud cheers). Ladies and gentlemen, again I thank you most sincerely. (The learned Doctor resumed his seat amid great applause.) The concert was then resumed, and passed off very successfully.—*North British Daily Mail.*

TWO GAMEKEEPERS SHOT IN CHESHIRE.—About two o'clock on Sunday morning last, as the gamekeepers on the estate of Henry Akroyd, Esq., Dodington, were patrolling the estate, they came across a number of poachers, who immediately fired into them, killing one named James Beech on the spot, and mortally wounding another named Maddock. Two of the poachers were secured.

A game-watcher, named Nixon, was dangerously wounded in a poaching affray near the Cheviots, on Saturday. The poachers who committed the attack have not yet been arrested.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"PARDON to M. de Montalembert." Such are the words which the telegraph brought over on the anniversary of the *coup d'état*, the memorable second of December. We write too early to receive official or other amplification of the news; but the fact would seem to be that the Tuileries is either ashamed of the method in which the conviction of the Count was procured, or has been wise enough to comprehend the meaning of the indignant cry raised all over Europe. M. de Montalembert himself, however, may see in being forgiven for a crime never committed a deadlier insult even than the Parisian police-hearing, and may repudiate the pardon as earnestly as he earned the sentence. We merely reproduce the telegram as the last item of news from France. A demonstration which had been made in England for the purpose of raising a fund to pay the fine which was imposed on M. de Montalembert by the tribunal was perhaps natural, but not precisely discreet, and no one was surprised to read that the illustrious Frenchman desired its discontinuance. Whether Lord Palmerston while riding in the lancers' school with the Emperor contrived to give the latter a hint as to the course his "British backers" would desire him to adopt at the present crisis may, perhaps, be explained hereafter.

From India a set of despatches announce various comports with bodies of the rebels who still hang together; but in all cases the enemy is routed and slaughtered. It is most probable that in a few mails we shall receive news of more extensive operations, and we shall, by a very early telegraph, hear how the proclamation of Victoria Queen of India was received. It was to be accompanied with grand displays of fireworks and of illumination, and with salutes and other demonstrations tending to impress its importance upon the Oriental mind.

Liberalism has it all its own way in the Prussian Legislature, the elections having all but extinguished the old obstructive party. The Regent has now a clear stage and all favour, and his difficulty may be to avoid being urged further along the road of progress than his traditions and those of Prussian Royalty will permit him willingly to go. The result of the appeal to the people seems to have surprised most persons, the discouraging and chilling effect of the Government under which Prussia has lately been stagnant not having been completely comprehended even by those who most deplored it.

As might have been expected, the Ionian malcontents have lost no time in availing themselves of such part of the despatch of Sir John Young (so unfortunately promulgated) as suited their views. The proposed surrender of some of the islands is all welcome enough, but Corfu sets up a clamour at the idea of its being claimed by England, and demands to be united to Greece. All this was to be expected. As it is utterly impossible that England should violate treaties for her own advantage, and as the duty of "protection" confided to her by solemn contracts must be discharged, it may not be amiss for her to consider whether our Oliver Cromwell did not understand the meaning of the word "protector" as well as any body who has lived since his time, and whether a leaf out of that great statesman's book might not advantageously replace the present Constitution of the Septinsular Republic. We cannot have these wretched and disreputable Greeks scandalising the Mediterranean by their vulgar disaffection and riots.

Society at home was informed, and was pleased to hear, that the venerable and excellent surgeon Sir Benjamin Brodie, was to be raised to the peerage as Lord Betchworth. Theology, law, soldiering, money-making—each is a ladder to the House of Lords; but the noblest profession of all—that which helps the good and the evil with a universal charity, and which is always exercised for the benefit of humanity (which is a good deal more than can be predicated of the other four vocations)—has not hitherto been permitted to share the honours of artificial nobility. However, the pleasure of the public was surreptitiously obtained: the statement, though it appeared in a leading medical journal, was a *canard*, and the House of Lords is not to be graced by the presence of a titled surgeon.

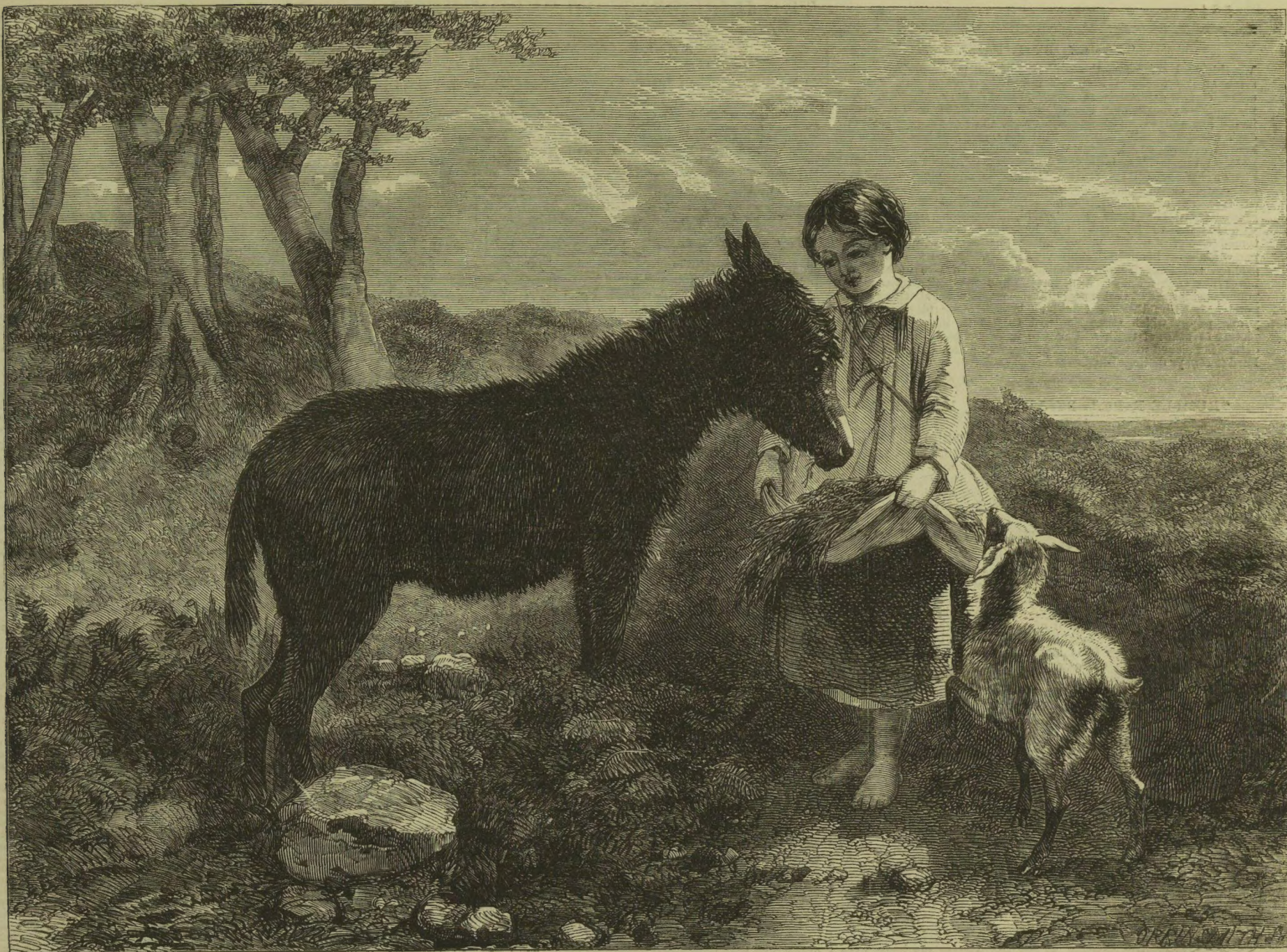
Mr. and Mrs. Marchmont's case has at last been decided. The jury think that the ex-dissenting minister of thirty-five, who married the publican's widow of fifty for her money, behaved worse than could be permitted to a money-hunter of the order to which he belonged, and they found for the petitioner, who obtains a judicial separation. This, we need hardly remark, is not a divorce; and therefore the lady is not at liberty to bless a third husband with her liberal heart, amiable temper, elegant manners, and refined conversation. From the decided support which the excellent Judge, Sir C. Cresswell, gave the case of the petitioner, as soon as it was fairly developed, we may conclude that such case told more strongly against the husband, *videlicet*, than it seems to do in print. According to his own showing, he was a greedy, crawling, hypocritical personage; but the "cruelty" seemed small, certainly, compared to that which in many divorce cases is held to be not much more than one of the incidents of wedded life. However, the public have been heartily sickened of the low quarrels of a brace of vulgar people, and we may gladly dismiss the subject.

A Correspondent calls our attention to an extract from a Scottish newspaper in which it is stated, with reference to the recent Glasgow election of Lord Rector, that Mr. Charles Dickens repudiates the conduct of the students who put him into nomination. In the absence of any authorised statement of the facts, we will only remark that it is extremely unfair to engage any gentleman, without his consent, in a party conflict; and that the small body of enthusiastic students who, selecting a popular novelist to be pitted against one of the most accomplished of our literary politicians, and one of the most earnest of our practical statesmen, placed Mr. Dickens in a miserable minority, in presence of the claims of such men as Sir Bulwer Lytton and Lord Shaftesbury, took a liberty which has yet to be justified.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BIRD SHOWS.

The severity of the weather on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Nov. 22, 23, and 24, failed to chill the ardour of the lovers of birds. In crowds they rushed to the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, to see one of the most interesting and novel exhibitions ever witnessed. The show of canaries was first rate. The same may be said of the male birds. Then there were some marvellously beautiful hybrids; and of foreign birds, parrots, parrakeets, waxbills, mocking-birds, cockatoos, &c., there was a choice variety. The directors had done their utmost to give éclat to the occasion, and by their arrangements may be said to have achieved the perfection of comfort, not only for the feathered tribes but also for the numerous visitors; and the public seemed to be keenly alive to its enjoyment. A happier set of faces could hardly be met with, and their involuntary exclamations testified the delight they felt in witnessing so much natural beauty. The tropical department of the Palace is well suited for exhibitions of this kind, and the birds were, no doubt, sorry to quit their delightful quarters. Each day Mr. William Kidd, of Hammersmith, delivered a familiar lecture on the Natural History of Song and other Birds. These lectures, being anecdotal, were listened to with much interest by young and old. We trust that the success of this exhibition—the first of its kind—will pave the way for a still more attractive one next year.





"HUMBLE FARE."—PAINTED BY J. J. HILL, H. BRIGHT, AND EARL.—FROM THE FLATOU COLLECTION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



"HOME."—PAINTED BY T. FAED.—FROM THE FLATOU COLLECTION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

"HOME." BY T. FAED.

We this week commence the fulfilment of our promise of engraving some of the works of British art forming part of Mr. Flatou's collection now exhibiting at Leggatt's City Gallery, Cornhill. And first, a little glimpse of "Home," such a home as is only to be seen in Old England, where every man may get a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, and, returning from his labour, may seat him down in his humble cottage, which is his "castle"—the lord of all he surveys. Look at our friend's jolly smile as he proudly holds up his eldest boy on his knee: it is evident he has no misgivings about tax-gatherers, or passports, or secret police. His thoughts are as free as his labour. The other members of the family group share the same healthy feeling. The goodhumoured wife hastens to hang up her husband's cloak in its accustomed corner; whilst young missy bustles in with a smoking pan containing his frugal supper. Afar off, by the window, is old granny, sedulously nursing the baby—and of course in her eyes never was such a baby! And, to complete the picture, two other young urchins are at their usual antics—one of them strutting about pompously with father's hat and stick, the other playing with a young puppy which struggles hard to get to its mother. This picture breathes of truth and nature in every part; and in all its details is finished with an amount of care and delicacy for which Mr. Faed is always distinguished.

"HUMBLE FARE." BY J. J. HILL, H. BRIGHT, AND EARL.

THIS is another selection from Mr. Flatou's exhibition, and a more thoroughly English landscape and English group, and one more unaffectedly put upon canvas, we have seldom met with. We do not mean to imply that the group is so thoroughly English merely on account of the presence of the long-eared personage in the centre (there is abundance of his family in all parts of the world), but of the peculiarly English character of all the materials, and of the treatment generally. The site—a delightful bit of wild heath country, charmingly hit off by H. Bright—is evidently copied from some favourite nook at Hampstead; the donkey is doubtless of the genuine Hampstead lineage, though, being but a youngster, the troubles of his arduous destiny are as yet unknown to him. He is, indeed, a spoiled donkey, and dainty at his food. A young lass, with whom he is evidently a favourite, brings him an apronful of wild fodder which she has just been gathering for him—"humble fare," 'tis true, but wholesome—and, with pretty smiling face, looks on with intense delight as he sniffs and nibbles at it. Close beside her is a young goat, who puts in a claim to some portion of her succulent store. This happy little group is seen under a clear bright atmosphere, giving the colouring a remarkably pure and healthy tone.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD LYONS.

THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BARON LYONS, of Christchurch, Hants, and a Baronet, G.C.B., K.C.H., and Vice-Admiral of the White, was the descendant of an Irish family settled in the King's county in 1662, and was the fourth son of John Lyons, Esq., of Lyons, in Antigua, and of St. Austen's, Hants, a Major in the Christchurch Volunteers, by his wife, Catharine, daughter of Main-Sweet Walrond, Esq., of Monrath, Devon. He was born in Hampshire, at Burton, near Christchurch, on the 21st of November, 1790. He was educated at Westminster School, and entered the Royal Navy in June, 1801. He accompanied Sir

John Duckworth's expedition to the Dardanelles in 1804; and he went to the East Indies in 1807. In 1809, as Lieutenant of the *Barracouta* brig, he achieved his first success. He was one of the foremost in the escalade of the Castle of Belgica, accomplished during a terrific storm. In this exploit Mr. Lyons displayed that skill and boldness which stamped him as a true British sailor. The news of this little victory was received gladly in England, and scarcely had Lyons reached his twentieth year when Admiral Drury appointed him as his Flag Lieutenant on board the *Minden*, 74. Within a twelvemonth after this he sailed by the coast of Java to await the arrival of an expedition then fitting out in India for the reduction of that island. Whilst lying off Java Mr. Lyons received some prisoners; among them there was an intelligent person with whom he got into conversation; from him he learnt that the Dutch expected no attack during the monsoon. Mr. Lyons immediately saw the opportunity, and, with a boldness which excited astonishment and admiration, he put off two boats at midnight with their crews, consisting of thirty-five officers and men, to attack Fort Marack, of fifty-four guns. As the boat approached, the moon peeped out from behind a cloud, and revealed the sentinels ready to challenge. All hope of surprise was gone; but it was not a moment for deliberation, and he boldly pushed on in the face of the enemy. In the midst of a heavy surf he landed his little force beneath the embrasures, and carried the lower battery. On reaching the hill he found no less than 400 soldiers facing him. "I have 400 men, and shall give no quarter," he exclaimed. His men charged, and away went the enemy. The fort was captured. He succeeded in holding it, and on the dawn of day the English ensign floated on the walls. Lyons was appointed commander of the *Rinaldo* in 1812, in which vessel he escorted Louis XVIII. to France, and the Allied Sovereigns to England, besides affording a passage to Mr. Planta, the bearer of the Treaty of Paris. In 1814 he received post rank. The peace that ensued compelled Captain Lyons to remain for some years inactive; but at the first sound of war he was ready and eager again. In 1825 he commanded the *Bleu*, and, after blockading the port of Navarino, he co-operated with the French in the siege of the Morea Castle. His gallantry mainly contributed in the surrender of that place. In reward he received the insignia of the Order of St. Louis of France, and of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece. Lyons entered the Black Sea with the *Blonde*, that being the first British man-of-war that had ever done so. In May, 1823, whilst in command of the *Medagascare*, Captain Lyons witnessed Ibrahim Pasha's bombardment of Acre; and in 1823 he escorted King Otto from Trieste to Greece. In 1835 he was knighted, and made a K.C.H.; and in the same year he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens. He afterwards filled the same high diplomatic position at Bern, and at Stockholm. He was created a Baronet in 1840, and made a civil G.C.B. in 1844. His nomination as second in command of the Mediterranean fleet, in November, 1853, brought him from his embassy at Stockholm to commence that brilliant termination of his naval career, which gives him high rank in the records of his country's best seamen. In 1855 he took the chief command of the Mediterranean fleet. His aid during the whole campaign, from the time he so admirably escorted the allied armies to the Crimea down to their final success, was most valuable and effective. His vessel, the *Agamemnon*, was to be seen here, there, and everywhere, but always in the right place; and it was chiefly to the determination of Admiral Lyons to possess himself of Balaklava that the lives of thousands were saved. A series of victories followed the Admiral everywhere. Kinburn fell, the fortress of Kerch was taken, and the attack of the fleet against the fortifications of Sebastopol was well carried out. Admiral Lyons' part in all this will ever be remembered. For these services the Sultan, the King of Sardinia, and the Emperor of the French marked their gratitude by conferring on him—one, the Order of Medjidie, first class; the other, the Grand Cross of the Order of Savoy; and the third, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour; and he was created a British peer, as Lord Lyons, the 25th of June, 1855. He became Vice-Admiral of the White the 8th of October, 1857. Lord Lyons married, the 18th of July, 1814, Augusta, second daughter and coheir of the late Captain Josias Rogers, R.N., by whom (who died the 10th of March, 1852) he had issue two sons, Richard Bickerton Pemel, his successor, born the 26th of April, 1817, and Edmund Mowbray, Capt. R.N., born the 27th of June, 1819, distinguished in the Crimea, and killed in action before Sebastopol in 1855; and two daughters—viz., the Baroness Anne-Theresa Bickerton, wife of Philip Hartman, Baron von Wurtzburg, in Bavaria; and her Grace Augusta-Mary-Minna-Catherine, wife of the present Duke of Norfolk. Admiral Lord Lyons died, deeply and universally lamented, on the 23rd ult., at his son-in-law's baronial seat, Arundel Castle, Sussex. He is succeeded by his elder son, now the second Lord Lyons, who was appointed in the June of this year British Minister at Florence.

Frescoes at the House of Commons.—Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., has completed his third panel in fresco of the eight in the Commons' corridor to be occupied by some historic subject. The first panel on the left-hand side after entering the door is occupied by the fresco of "Alice Leslie Concealing the Fugitives after the Battle of Sedgemoor." The second subject represents "The Execution of Montrose;" the third, just finished, represents "The Last Sleep of Argyll Previous to his Execution." The subject is probably familiar to many, the oil study for the fresco having been a favourite picture in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy for 1854, and an engraving of it having appeared in this Journal.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE FIRST OF THE SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The opening of St. Paul's Cathedral for service and sermons on Sunday evenings commenced on Sunday last. Notice had been given that the railing of the great western door in front of the cathedral would be open at four o'clock, and the two west side doors at six o'clock, or earlier should there appear to be much crowding. Such there was, and the side doors mentioned were opened, and before six o'clock the 2500 seats appropriated to the public were filled. Many of the earliest visitors, however, were wedged in at the central west door, having mistaken the notice, and consequently were never able to get admission at all. Accounts vary in stating that from 10,000 to 100,000 people were turned away—certainly a great part of Ludgate-hill and the neighbourhood were completely blocked up—and much chagrin was expressed that no board was exhibited stating the cathedral was full, as many waited a long time anticipating the opening of the great door. A private entrance was made at the south transept for the chapter, choir, and corporation and friends admitted by ticket to the portion of seats near the organ.

The area set apart for worshippers was the large circular space under the dome, seated, it is said, including the choir, for 3000. The northern and southern transepts were cut off by curtains, not sufficiently high, however, to prevent draughts occasionally pouring down on the uncovered congregation. The nave to the west appeared to have been separated only by a barrier, whilst the organ formed the eastern boundary, the choir being placed in the space between the instrument and the dome. The reading-desk was situated with its back to a pier on the right, and the pulpit against another on the left. About half-past six the members of the choir began to arrive, and their seats were speedily filled. Shortly before seven o'clock the Lord Mayor arrived in state. A striking feature in the congregation was the almost entire absence of the female element, there being scarcely a bonnet to be seen "below the reserved seats," and even in these the ladies were in large minority. The congregation appeared to be almost exclusively composed of the middle classes. A large proportion joined in the responses and chants by Tallis, and still more in the metrical hymns, which were very striking; but we noticed a thinness in the treble portion of the choir, as if the female voice predominated. The choir, we are told, numbered nearly 500 voices, selected and trained by Mr. G. W. Martin—200 trebles and altos, 150 tenors, and 150 basses. The effect of the solemn and simple music of Tallis was exceedingly grand and sublime. Mr. Goss presided at the organ.

At seven o'clock the Rev. W. C. F. Webber, Minor Canon, commenced the Evening Service, which he intoned in a fine voice, audible, we should think, in every part. The lessons were read by the Dean, who was not so well heard. After the third collect was sung the 100th Psalm, "All people that on earth do dwell," &c. Immediately before the sermon came the hymn commencing "Hosannah to the living Lord."

The Bishop commenced his sermon about five minutes after eight. His text was taken from 1 Cor. i. 7, the words of it being "Waiting for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." It was a practical Advent discourse, delivered extempore with much earnest deliberation.

The Bishop's discourse occupied fifty-five minutes, making the entire service of more than two hours' duration. The conclusion of the sermon was followed by the singing of the 149th Psalm, "O praise ye the Lord," and, the Right Rev. Prelate having afterwards pronounced the Benediction, the congregation separated.

The preachers appointed by the Bishop of London for the present month are:—The Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's, to-morrow, the 5th; the Lord Bishop of Ripon, on the 12th; the Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds, on the 19th; and the Rev. W. Cadman, Rector of St. George's, Southwark, on the 26th.

[An illustration of the First Sunday Evening Service under the dome of St. Paul's which we intended giving this week is unavoidably deferred until next week.]

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AT BETHNAL-GREEN.—On Wednesday evening the Bishop of London gathered around him a congregation composed for the most part of poor inhabitants of Bethnal-green at a service forming a portion of the arrangements just made by the London Diocesan Home Mission, of which his Lordship is the President. The service was held in St. Matthias Church, Hare-street, perhaps the most destitute district of that densely-populated and pauperised portion of the metropolis. Great pains had been taken by the clergy to draw together such as it was the expressed desire of the Bishop to meet—namely, persons who seldom or never avail themselves of the ordinances of the Church; and in this they were completely successful, for by such persons the sacred edifice was mainly filled. Arrangements had been made for providing each member of the congregation with the Litany service (which alone was used) and the hymns to be sung, on slips of paper; and every person present who had any idea of their use could therefore freely join in the proceedings. The Litany service was read by the Rev. John Colbourne, M.A., the Incumbent of the district, after which the Bishop commenced his sermon, selecting for his text the 20th verse of the third chapter of the Book of Revelations—"Behold, I stand at the door and knock." The Bishop's great earnestness produced a marked effect upon his congregation, who had listened throughout with the greatest attention to his exhortations. The Bishop intends to address a similar congregation at the district church of St. Simon Zelotes, Bethnal-green, next Monday evening.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.—On Wednesday afternoon a meeting was held in Willis's Rooms, convened by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to direct attention "to the providential openings which have recently been made for the introduction of Christianity into China and Japan." The attendance was very numerous. The Bishop of London occupied the chair, and, in explaining the object of the meeting, observed that, since it had pleased God to open up to our commercial enterprise China and Japan, it was our duty, without a moment's loss of time, to proclaim the gospel of Christ in those countries. He hoped that they would betake themselves to the work with zeal and energy. The Bishop of Oxford moved the first resolution, declaring that it was the duty of all Christians to use their best efforts to evangelise the world. He was convinced that if they went forward in the right spirit they might see the foundation of their Reformed faith firmly laid in the midst of these heathen empires. Admiral Sir Henry Keppel seconded the resolution. The motion was then put from the chair and carried. Archdeacon Grant moved the second resolution of confidence in the Propagation Society as a fit organisation to carry out the first. Mr. John Crawford, late Governor of Singapore, seconded the motion, which was put and carried. Another resolution was adopted pledging the meeting to use its best efforts to procure subscriptions for the work, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON AND THE PARTS ADJACENT.—On Wednesday evening the annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this institution was held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill—Colonel Wilson in the chair. Mr. Deputy Lott, the secretary, read the report, which stated that from the 3rd of January to the 31st of March last, 23,544 parcels of coal were delivered by carriers employed by the committee to the inhabitants of the poor, free of charge, within the City boundaries. This society was in its sixtieth year, and if the subscribers gave the tickets away judiciously their bounty could not be abused. The balance-sheet showed that the total receipts, including £304 0s. 4d. balance in hand at the beginning of the year, amounted to £1758 4s. 4d., and the total expenditure to £1425 10s. 9d., leaving a balance in the hands of the bankers of £332 7s. 7d.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of the Royal Society was held on Tuesday at Burlington House, on which occasion Lord Wrottesley delivered his annual address, reviewing the progress of science during the past year. The medals were then awarded as follows:—The Copley Medal, to Sir Charles Lyell for his various researches and writings, by which he has contributed to the advance of geology; a Royal Medal to Mr. Albany Hancock for his various researches on the anatomy of the mollusca; and the Second Royal Medal to Mr. William Lassell for his various astronomical discoveries and researches; and the Rumford Medal to Professor Jamin, of Paris, for his various experimental researches on light. The election of new council and officers then took place. Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., was elected president, and the society and their friends dined together, the new president occupying the chair.

THE SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—The hundred and ninety-fourth anniversary of the foundation of this institution was celebrated on Tuesday evening by a dinner at the London Tavern. The large room was decorated appropriately for the occasion with banners and devices, and the juvenile band of the Caledonian Asylum were in attendance and played several airs in the course of the evening. A graceful novelty in this year's festival was the presence of ladies, in considerable numbers; and it was also noticed as an innovation that the chair was for the first time taken by an Englishman, Mr. Crawford, M.P., who presided in the unavoidable absence of Lord Panmure. The usual loyal and constitutional toasts having been disposed of, the Chairman proceeded to state the claims of the charity on public support; and, in conclusion, appealed impressively to the company for donations and subscriptions. The collection amounted to nearly £400. A musical party, under the direction of Mr. Genge, sang a number of national songs and glees in the course of the evening.

METROPOLITAN TOLLS.—A committee of the Lambeth Vestry has been appointed to co-operate with the other suburban vestries to form a deputation to the Government to represent that the parishes were willing that the toll-gates should be removed; and, as the parochial rates are at the maximum of what the householders can at present bear, to submit that the Government should remit to the metropolis some portion of the quarter of a million of money now collected in London from the taxes on carriages and horses which use the roads in the metropolis, none of which up to this time has been applied to the purpose of road-making or road-repairing.

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.—"The Phormio" of Terence will be represented by the Queen's scholars on Tuesday, December 14th; Thursday, December 16th; and Tuesday, December 21st—the last two nights with prologue and epilogue.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.—Monday last being the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830, the Polish exiles resident in London attended a funeral mass, performed by the Rev. Emericus Podolski, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Sutton-street, Rose-square, for the repose of those who fell in that national struggle. In the course of the day a meeting was held at Sussex Chambers, Duke-street, St. James's.

ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS.—On Sunday five young women who had been brought up in this asylum attended the chapel to return public thanks at Divine service, and to receive gratuities for faithfully serving those by whom they had been employed on leaving the asylum. At the conclusion of the morning service a great portion of the congregation repaired to the spacious school-room, wherein had still been retained the tasteful decorations used at the centenary commemoration, when each of the five young women were, with the usual formalities, presented with a purse containing five guineas, and also a certificate of good conduct.

NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT POST OFFICE.—A meeting of the letter-carriers was held in the above office on Saturday evening last for the purpose of adopting measures for the formation of a permanent library. The chair was taken by Mr. Small, one of the senior letter-carriers, who enlarged upon the great benefits to be derived from the formation of a literary society, more especially by the younger men of their body; the following officers were elected to carry out the wishes of the meeting. Secretary, Mr. Symondson; Committee, Messrs. Dell, Small, and Maddison. The Chairman was happy to be able to state that the proceedings had the sanction of the Vice Controller and the Deputy Controller of the district. T. Boucher, Esq., and E. Finch, Esq., have promised their assistance.

CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION.—A meeting was held on Wednesday which had reference to the formation of a Central Railway Station, and providing better accommodation for the working classes. It was under the auspices of the Lord Mayor, and was intended to promote the benevolent views of Mr. Charles Pearson. The requisition sent to the Lord Mayor, asking him to call the meeting, was signed most numerous, and among those present were some of the most influential fellow-citizens. The Lord Mayor took the chair; and one of the speeches was made by Lord John Russell, who supported the objects contemplated. The first resolution spoke of the overcrowding of the streets of London, and the second of the overcrowding of the dwellings of the poor. The Central Railway Station project was advocated upon the special ground that the working classes could not, for the want of such an outlet, get to better homes on the outskirts of London than they possessed within its boundary. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.—On Tuesday evening the opening of the great hall at this institution was celebrated by a ball. It may be remembered that some time since the large building in which the club was located was destroyed by fire, and some apprehension was felt that such an incident would result in the dissolution of the association. By continued exertion on the part of many persons interested in keeping it together the number of subscribers has not fallen to any very appreciable extent, and a sum which was required beyond the insurance was raised among the members, and the building has not only been restored but considerably improved. The arrangements comprise—On the ground-floor, a reading-room, smoking-room, and dining-room; on the first floor, class-rooms and dressing-rooms; on the second floor, other class-rooms, music-room, drawing-room, and the great hall. The arrangements in other respects are completed, and since the restoration of the house the system of regular membership has been resumed with much success, something like five hundred being on the books of the institution. The ball on Tuesday night took place in the great hall, which, long known as a spacious and convenient apartment, is now one of the best-built and handsomest rooms in London. Although all the fittings are not finished, it presented a very elegant appearance, being unusually lofty, admirably ventilated, and well lighted. Between four and five hundred ladies and gentlemen attended the ball, and dancing was kept up with great spirit until one o'clock, when an excellent supper was served, at which Alderman Mechi, the president of the club, presided. Several appropriate addresses were delivered, and profit was made of the occasion to forward the interests and promote the advancement of a very useful as well as agreeable association. The spacious reading-room is now supplied with all the principal London and provincial papers, magazines, and other publications; the new smoking-room, the music-room, &c., are also reopened, and classes for languages, fencing, and music, are formed.

ONE HUNDRED FELONIES BY ONE MAN.—Richard Barry, an Irish tailor, aged twenty, was brought before Mr. Selfe at the Thames Police Court on Saturday last charged with stealing the boots, frocks, coats, and hats of children in various parts of the metropolis. The court was crowded with parents and their children who had been plundered by the prisoner. Inspector Griffin, of the K division of police, said that in the course of the last two months numerous complaints had been made by parents at the various station-houses of their children having been partially stripped of their clothing and their boots taken off by a dirty and dissipated-looking fellow. The prisoner perfectly answered the description given of the thief in every instance. A host of children was here put forward and recognised the prisoner as having taken off their boots, comforters, hats, and cloaks. If the case were remanded he could bring one hundred charges against the prisoner. He had plundered children in the City, Westminster, Chelsea, Greenwich, Peckham, Lambeth, Finsbury, Stepney, Whitechapel, Rotherhithe, Oxford-street, Somers-town, and various other places. The prisoner was committed for trial on five charges.

COURT OF DIVORCE.—A case, that of Marchmont v. Marchmont, in which the wife sued for a judicial separation, engaged the attention of this Court for eight days, terminating on Tuesday in a verdict for the petitioner. Two issues had been named for the jury to decide—whether Mr. Marchmont had been guilty of legal cruelty, and whether Mrs. Marchmont had condoned it. They found that the husband had been guilty of cruelty, and that the wife had not condoned it; so that a judicial separation will follow. The Judge, in his summing up, was justly severe upon both parties, calling special attention to the irreverent invocations by the respondent to the Divine Being. This case has been reported by the daily newspapers at a length altogether disproportionate to its merits. There was nothing in the position of the persons or in the circumstances dragged out with such painful particularity at the trial, disgraceful as these were to the petitioner as well as to the defendant, to warrant such full-length reports. An obscure Dissenting minister, under a cloud, in one of the London suburbs, married the widow of a publican with a fortune of £50,000. If he did not marry the lady for her money, it is plain that such was her opinion; and their honeymoon was soured by frequent bickerings—language of the coarsest on both sides leading to unseemly quarrels, and ultimately to separation. Could the public be supposed to take any interest in the minute dissection of two such petty, ignoble natures as the lengthy reports of this trial has forced upon them? If the ill-assorted pair had not sufficient self-respect to wash their dirty linen at home, the press surely need not have taken upon itself the repulsive task of spreading every rag before the world's gaze. The verdict of the jury decrees their separation—each now is free of the other. Happy would it be if both could be freed from their own sordid natures!

IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT, on Tuesday, Mr. Humphrey Brown applied for a certificate. The assignees had given notice of opposition to the granting of any certificate; but, a suggestion having been made that the justice of the case might be satisfied by a certificate of the lowest class being accorded, Mr. Linklater proposed an adjournment until the 7th of January, with a view to consult the assignees. This arrangement was acceded to.—Application was also made to the Court on behalf of the assignees in the case of Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates, to fix a dividend meeting under the separate estate of Strahan. The proofs against that estate amounted to £161,000, and there is a balance of £11,000 available, which would give a dividend of something more than 1s. in the pound. Under the joint estate there is not a sufficient sum in hand to justify the expense of a dividend sitting. The application was acceded to, a sitting being fixed for the 28th of December.

THE IONIAN DESPATCHES.—The mystery of these despatches is in a great degree unraveled. An interloper at the Colonial Office, named William Hudson Guernsey—known also by the alias of Wellington Greville Guernsey—was on Saturday last committed for trial by the magistrate at Bow-street on a charge of stealing, from the library of the Colonial Office, the two despatches which appeared in the *Daily News* on the 10th of November.

WHITECHAPEL RAGGED SCHOOLS AND RAGGED CHURCH.—The annual meeting of this excellent institution was held in George-yard, on Thursday evening, when the Lord Mayor presided. These schools have now been in operation for five years, and the amount of good done to Whitechapel and the neighbourhood is incalculable. The attendance in the school is very large and continually increasing. Numbers of boys and girls have been advanced in their station in life.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 840 boys and 921 girls—in all, 1761 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1503.—The rates of mortality were last week unusually heavy. In the first week of last month the deaths were 1217; in the two following weeks they were 1849 and 1487; and in the week ending last Saturday they rose to 1802. From a corrected average it appears that 537 persons died last week in excess of the number that would have died if only the customary rate of mortality for the end of November had prevailed. The deaths of three men and five women are recorded who had attained the age of ninety years or upwards. The two oldest were women, who died at the age of ninety-seven years.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THERE is a war raging in the little but not unimportant world of architects and architecture. After a widely-replied-to and very expensive competition, in which very able and unpaid judges whose time is money came to a public decision on a public cause, it has been decided—why we know not—that the decision of the judges should be put aside. Mr. Scott of Doncaster and Hamburg, and a very able man, who came in second, is made by another jury to come in first. As we had the battle of the broad and narrow gauges, so now we are to have the battle of the two styles of Classic and Gothic, intermixed, it appears, with a lesser war about Venetian peculiarities, and the value of what is called, in a long word, "ornamentation." Mr. Scott is to erect our new Foreign Office—he is to be omnipotent over more than a little acreage of Downing-street; and a Pointed building, designed by Mr. Scott, will disappoint neither the *Times* nor the *Saturday Review*. This, at least, is satisfactory, and Mr. Beresford Hope will have his way. Mr. Williams of Lambeth, too, will take care that Mr. Scott, A.R.A., is not such an expensive public servant as Sir Charles Barry, R.A.

Critics are praising the private rehearsal on Wednesday last of the lectures to be delivered by Mr. S. C. Hall on the Authors of the Age now no more in the flesh, with whom Mr. and Mrs. Hall had been in the habit of living on terms of intimacy, of seeing much of, and of hearing much about. Mr. Hall—and we can perfectly understand his success—caught and retained, so the gossip runs, the attention of his audience. He had possessed, it was well known, many opportunities, and he had turned his opportunities to good account. He was graphic—he was humorous—he was pathetic, and, when wanted, he was eloquent. Judges differ about the superiority of two of his best descriptions—Southey and Tom Hood. When he came to L. E. L. he was touched with emotion, and Mrs. Hall—not less touched, for it is a touching story—left the room.

Booksellers seem cracked about Christmas books. They rush into Christmas books like confectioners and grocers. Gunter, and Portnum and Mason, cannot be busier with cakes and buns than the great publishing houses are busy advertising books "suitable for presents." As authors must live, so, too, must publishers. It is marvellous to see how prolific and how excellent both Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Birkett Foster can be.

Murray has put forth four handbooks—part of his great series of handbooks describing England and Wales. It is curious to note what wise importance he attaches to the Art-Treasures and visible wealth of England. He shuts up Continental Europe in very few volumes, but to England he is to give—if the same scale is carried out—at least twenty-four volumes. Of the four handbooks already issued we can speak in terms of high praise; but it is clear that they must be evanescent in character. They partake, necessarily, of something of a Court Guide, Blue Book, or Post-Office Directory character; and to follow changes of residence, to say nothing of the rebuilding of churches, is utterly impossible. But there is much that is of permanent value in these volumes, and we can recommend them as books most valuable to English country gentlemen, and the students, as well, of English history. An Englishman should be especially well read in his own history and topography.

Mr. Redgrave, of the Royal Academy—brother of another useful Redgrave, of the Home Office—is making a full and precise catalogue of the pictures in the several Royal collections. He has also commenced taking, we observe with pleasure, an interest in the portraits of English historical personages. Mr. Redgrave recommends that Mr. Scharf, the secretary of the National Portrait Gallery, should commence a catalogue forthwith of existing portraits of eminent English worthies, with measurements and other matters of moment immediately connected with them. Surely there must be materials with the late Art-Treasures Committee of Manchester that would importantly assist Mr. Redgrave and Mr. Scharf in so desirable an undertaking.

The three judges to adjudge the Burns prize poem at the Crystal Palace are not yet named. Mr. Thomas Carlyle was asked, and has declined: he is too busy with his "Frederick."

Where will the 1861 Exhibition have its home? At Battersea or Brompton? The leading men are divided. Battersea has a water access—Brompton has not. But Brompton has fashion, which Battersea has not.

Artists without the pale of the Royal Academy are assiduously working for the further reform of the Royal Academy. Mr. Leslie's forthcoming "Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds" will, it is said, reveal many curious facts of moment relating to the Court intrigue which led to the foundation of the Academy. The correspondence of Sir William Chambers, the architect and favourite of George III., is especially curious on this point.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY OF CAMBRIDGE, NORFOLK, AND SUFFOLK.—A week or two ago we had the pleasure of bearing testimony to the accuracy with which Messrs. Kelly and Co. had brought out a Directory of the four northernmost counties of England; and now we welcome the appearance of the third edition of their Directory of the Eastern Counties. The maps of these three counties—Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk—appended to the work, it need scarcely be stated, are accurate and well executed. The residents in the metropolis who are accustomed to the constant use of the London Directory will readily appreciate the great advantage which the introduction of such a volume affords to the inhabitants of the country; and, in addition to the practical information given in it, many interesting details are supplied of the advance and progress of the towns. Indeed, every town and village is described from actual visit and inquiry by competent persons, so that the work forms a correct epitome of all the points of interest appertaining to the localities it describes. The "Post Office Directory of Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk" is most creditable to the diligent care, taste, and enterprise of the publishers; and it embodies a vast amount of statistical, historical, and general information. The labour and care required in the compilation of such a book are scarcely conceivable by those who have not been engaged in this or in some similar work. The mere verification of the names is in itself a stupendous task, necessitating great energy and a most methodical system properly to accomplish. Directory literature requires an aptitude, a genius of its own, which the Messrs. Kelly have shown, by their numerous works of this kind, they fully possess. We trust that the circulation of these Directories will be extensive enough to induce the indefatigable proprietors to include the whole of the United Kingdom in their series.

ANTIQUITIES FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—A vessel has just arrived bearing for the British Museum 100 cases of antiquities from Halicarnassus and Cnidus, further result of the excavation at those places by Mr. Charles Newton, the British Vice-Consul at Mytilene. Also about fifty cases filled with similar treasures from Carthage. Among those from Cnidus is a gigantic lion of Parian marble, in a crouching attitude, measuring ten feet in length by six in height, and weighing eight tons.

HEROISM AT SEA.—(To the Editor.)—I wish to acknowledge, through the medium of your Journal, my sincere thanks to Captain B. Freeman, of the ship *Northolt*, of London, for having rescued myself and eight men, the crew of the *Br. Hebe*, of Southampton, when in a sinking state, and at the same time blowing a gale of wind, with a high sea, in lat. 45° 30' N., and long. 12° 20' W. At the same time I cannot pass by the courage displayed by Mr. Knight, second mate, and five of the crew of the *Northolt*, in the management of the boat which took us off.—A. W. STRATTON, Master, 12, Wood-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Nov. 29.

MUSIC.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY began their series of performances of this season on Friday evening last week at Exeter Hall. The oratorio selected for this occasion was "The Creation," the chef-d'œuvre of one of the greatest musicians that ever lived: a work which (notwithstanding the opinion of certain critics) is not the less sublime for being exquisitely melodious, sweet, and simple. Its simplicity renders its performance comparatively easy. It always "goes well" when it is executed with ordinary care and precision; and this was the case on Friday evening, though there was nothing remarkably excellent in the performance. The tenor part ought to have been sung by Mr. Sims Reeves; but he was absent, and his place was supplied by Mr. Perrin, who acquitted himself respectfully, though he spoiled his principal air, "In native worth," by embellishments and liberties with the time inconsistent with the purity which such music demands. Madame Rudersdorff sang the soprano part with great vocal power, and showed herself thoroughly conversant with the text. Her great air, "On mighty wings," descriptive of the creation of the feathered tribes, was admirable. Her only fault was a tendency to "drag" the measure—a habit to which she is prone, and which she should endeavour to avoid. The other solo-singers were Mr. and Madame Weiss, who were exceedingly happy in the sweet conjugal duets in the last part of the oratorio. The execution of the choruses was very good. Every part of the hall was crowded.

THE DRURY-LANE ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY performed, on Monday evening, an English version of the "Trovatore." In this opera (which, on the whole, may be regarded as Verdi's masterpiece) we have been accustomed to constellations of Italian stars; and its production on the English stage, with English performers and English words, was an exceedingly arduous effort. It was more successful than we could have expected. The part of *Leonora*, dramatically speaking, is not at all in Miss Louisa Pyne's genre; but the music is brilliant, and our English prima donna sang it brilliantly. Her "Tacea la notte" was encored with acclamations. Neither is the character of *Azucena*, the gipsy, sustained by Miss Susan Pyne, of the class in which this clever and lively actress has hitherto distinguished herself; but she came out with unexpected strength, displaying a degree of tragic passion which made a deep impression on the audience. She was deficient in vocal power; but her singing was that of a sound and intelligent musician. Harrison's *Manrico* was altogether good. He looked the part well, acted with energy, and sang with great effect. Mr. Ferdinand Glover "mailed a bit" in the *Coro di Luna*. In the famous air (now ground on every street organ), "Il balen del suo sorriso," his sweet voice and tender expression obtained a loud and unanimous encore. Mr. Glover is a rising young singer, from whom much may be expected. The performance was for the benefit of Mr. Harrison, and the theatre was crowded to excess. On Tuesday evening the opera was "The Bohemian Girl." Miss Louisa Pyne, in consequence of sudden indisposition, was unable to appear; but her place was supplied, at an hour's notice, by Miss Rebecca Isaacs, who acquitted herself to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

On Saturday evening a concert was given at St. Martin's Hall by Mr. Sam Cowell, a comic singer of considerable repute. His performances consisted of a variety of burlesque songs, accompanied with grotesque and ludicrous action, a good deal in the style of the ditties with which Mr. Robson amuses the Olympic audiences. Some of them were clever, and he had a very favourable reception. He was assisted by several vocal and instrumental performers unknown to the London public. Among them notice is due to the Misses Henry, two young ladies from Scotland, who sing the songs of their country with delightful simplicity, spirit, and nationality of character.

THE VOCAL ASSOCIATION has circulated the prospectus of the ensuing season, which contains some interesting announcements. This society, our musical readers may remember, was founded in 1856, by Mr. Benedict, under whose direction its performances are given. Its scope is extensive, including not only great choral and other vocal works, but orchestral symphonies and concerted and solo instrumental compositions. In preparing for the approaching season great care is bestowed on the improvement both of the choral and the instrumental bands—no performers being admitted into either with whose ability Mr. Benedict, the director, is not fully satisfied. Several remarkable novelties are to be brought forward in the course of the season. Among them is an "Ave Maria," from Mendelssohn's unfinished opera of "Lorely"—a piece which is as yet unknown to the world, and its exclusive performance has been conceded to the Vocal Association by Mendelssohn's friend and publisher, Mr. Buxton, of the house of Ewer and Co. It is a soprano solo and four-part chorus. Three marches for wind instruments, by Mendelssohn, will be performed for the first time; also some new vocal compositions by M. Otto Goldschmidt; and Sterndale Bennett's beautiful cantata, "The May Queen," which was so successful at the recent Leeds Festival. During the season there will be twelve concerts at St. James's Hall, commencing in January and ending in June. And, it having been found that the position of the orchestra in the hall has been somewhat unfavourable to musical sound, every exertion will be made, under Mr. Benedict's superintendence, to remove this defect.

WE have had pleasure in learning that the young and gifted pianist, Mr. Harold Thomas, was invited to perform before her Majesty and the Court at Windsor on Friday evening. He played two solos composed by himself, "Les Gondoliers" and "La Chasse," and was personally complimented in high terms by the Prince Consort on the merit of his performance.

The concert at the CRYSTAL PALACE on Saturday last afforded much satisfaction; the programme, as usual, presenting a selection of music of great interest. The orchestra, under the able direction of Mr. Manns, played Sterndale Bennett's beautiful overture, "Die Naiaden," with delicacy and precision; also a military symphony by Haydn, and Auber's spirited overture, "Le Cheval de Bronze." Miss Eleanor Armstrong, a debutante, and pupil of Mr. Frank Mori, sang "Deh Vieni" and "The Syren's Song" in a manner to elicit warm approbation. She possesses a soprano voice of great purity of tone, and her performance gave promise of her taking a high rank among our native vocalists. Signor G. Regondi delighted the audience by two performances on the concertina; and Mdlle. de Villar gave an air from "Robert le Diable," and a romance, "Rosa dei Alpi," both of which were well received.

THE THEATRES, &c.

STRAND.—A new farce by Mr. T. M. Morton has been produced at this theatre. It is called "The Little Savage." The title refers to a name bestowed on the heroine, *Miss Kate Dalrymple*, by a certain Mr. John Parker, of Chancery-lane (Mr. W. H. Swanborough), in a letter to his friend Mr. Lionel Larkins (Mr. J. Clarke), an interested admirer of the lady, and particularly of her fortune. This letter Mr. Larkins of course makes use of to serve his own purpose; but it turning out that the offensive appellation was one of his own suggestion, the lady transfers her indignation from Parker to Larkins, and ultimately bestows her hand on the former. The affair is one of rather meagre interest, but it is well acted. Miss Marie Wilton as the heroine was charming.

HALIFAX.—The Theatre Royal in this town was opened on Monday, under the management of Mr. Belton, whose merits as a juvenile actor of the first class have been always well appreciated by London playgoers. He has decorated the theatre, and made other most liberal arrangements; and reaped on his opening-night a rich harvest as the result. The play was "The Lady of Lyons," the part of *Claude Melville* being admirably supported by himself, and that of *Pauline* by Miss Edith Herard. Our correspondent adds, that both were called forward three times during the performance. The *mise en scène* was carefully attended to, and the stage appointments capital. The upholstery was perfect. Mr. Belton seems to have surprised the inhabitants of Halifax by a degree of elegance to which provincial audiences have not been accustomed.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company is called for the 15th inst., "for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors as to the present position of the company's affairs."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THERE are no entries, no betting, worth speaking of, and no steeple-chases, to break the December gloom, though Derby is going to have a little cross country and hurdle jumping on Friday. The sale of The Dutchman—whose partners could not agree among themselves when £4000 was offered for him about last Goodwood races—has again been talked of, and the *on dit* is that "£5000 will purchase him"—a sum which no private individual, or Government, are ever likely to offer. The recusant partners are said to build their hopes of his "coming again" on some very fine yearlings by him, one of them Mr. Parr's Philomel. Fisherman, who has now won twenty-six Queen's Plates, is housed in a spacious barn at Benham's house till February, and his owner quite expects to win at least ten more with him next year, let alone the Ascot Cup, now that Vedette is out of the way. It is not the fact that Lord Lincoln has purchased Gaspard. Mr. Parr stands to win a very great amount on this handsome son of Daniel O'Rourke, and has, in fact, taken all the ten thousand books of four of the best men at the Corner about him. Lambourne only fetched seventy guineas at Tatterall's on Monday; and Bracken Poodle, and King of the Gipsies come shortly to the hammer; as well as Prime Minister (for whom 5000 gs. was at one time refused), and the whole of Mr. Mather's brood mares.

The leading feature of the *Sporting Magazine* is a portrait and biography of Mr. Morrell, and a "Racing Photograph" by Argus of Mr. D'Orsay Clarke, the well-known owner of Mr. Sykes and Vandermeulen.

The weather has set the huntsmen in ecstasies, and news of nice hunting-runs meets us on every side. Up to the end of last week the Duke of Beaufort's had killed thirty-one brace and a half, and run thirteen brace and a half to ground. The Swallett's Gate and Newton Lodge days on Nov. 9 and 10 were especially good, and each time they brought him to hand. Clark is quite fulfilling all that the Old Berkshire men prophesied of him, and is a worthy successor to the ever-memorable Will Long, who often comes out to see his old blood work, and rides like a boy yet. On Friday, Nov. 26, Lord Stamford's found at Cossington Gorse, and had a very fast fifteen minutes to ground, which was succeeded by a nice thing from Shoby Scholes to Cream Gorse. On Monday they met a field of three hundred at Loseby Hall, found abundance of foxes at John o' Gaunt's, and killed one in covert; when another went away, and pointed for Tilton, where he ran into a stable. He was turned up again, and killed after a ten minutes' run. Billesdon Coplow then produced a clipping fox, which gave them a race of twenty minutes to ground over the stiffest part of Leicestershire, in which Lord and Lady Stamford, Lord Wilton, Mr. Atkinson, Colonel Forester, Mr. Craufurd, Mr. Gilmour, and Mr. Naylor (a new accession to the Melton Mowbray circle), were all in the front rank. To this succeeded another fast twenty minutes, from Scraftoft spinneys, but the hounds got to slow hunting at last, and were whipped off after affording one of the most satisfactory days for the early part of the season that has been known for many years. On Tuesday Mr. Talbys met at Leesthorpe, and got run out of scent after a very fast thirty-five minutes,—foxes as stiff as Leicestershire has to show, and all the Melton men of the day before in their old places. The Duke's opened their December campaign on Wednesday, with a run from their new cover, Thorpe Arnold, such as occurs but once or twice in a ten-year cycle. They crossed the brook, the Duke on his grey being the only man out of a large field who followed (water and rails together above nine yards) and led them a fast quarter of an hour to Stapleton Park, when they had to whip off. They then found in Freeby Wood, chopped, and drew Waltham Thorns, when an old fox went away through Newman's Gorse, and Coston Village, leaving Sproxton Thorns on the left, and Coston Cover on the right; where they checked after thirty-five minutes of positive flying. Will hit him off again, and they had completed ten miles, a great deal of it plough, in forty-five minutes up to Gunby Gorse, when our informant's horse cried enough. The Duke, Lord Wilton, Mr. Gilmour, on Castor (his Wynnstay purchase), and Mr. Gordon saw the best of it; and we hope next week to record if Will killed his fox.

The coursing meetings for next week are Birdlington on Monday, Market Drayton on Tuesday, Newmarket Champion on Tuesday, &c., Bridgekirk on Tuesday and Wednesday, Ardrossan St. Leger on Wednesday, and Spelthorne Club on Wednesday and Thursday.

The cricket averages leave Caffyn and George Parr in the best position among professionals; and we understand that the subscription for Mr. Felix (which Earl Fitzwilliam nobly heads with £200) already reaches five hundred. It has been determined to keep it open, and also to allow £100 towards his (Mr. Felix's) present liabilities, and fifty guineas a year as long as the fund lasts.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 15' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAINFALL in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
Nov. 24	29.787	59.3	58.4	97	10	13.0	30.0	E.	Miles	Inches
" 25	29.864	47.3	33.2	61	8	29.6	—	S.E. S.	—	.000
" 26	29.865	51.0	33.0	59	5	43.7	56.5	S.	—	.125
" 27	29.668	49.9	47.0	53	10	47.1	50.3	S.E. S.	—	.000
" 28	29.171	43.0	43.3	91	7	44.0	53.0	S.W.	—	.000
" 29	29.192	49.5	47.9	95	10	41.7	53.5	S.	—	.251
" 30	29.617	43.8	42.0	93	10	41.3	47.1	W.	—	.990

PRIZE POEM ON BURNS.—We refer the numerous correspondents who have written to us for information on this subject to an advertisement which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Nov. 13, wherein all the required particulars are duly set forth.

EXPLOSION AT THE ARSENAL AT KURRACHEE.—A letter from an officer, dated October 20, gives an account of a fearful explosion at the Arsenal at Kurrachee. Some fireworks were being prepared at the Arsenal to celebrate the Queen's proclamation, and one of the rockets exploded. The consequence was that the whole building was blown to atoms. Five Europeans and several natives were killed on the spot, and many others dreadfully wounded. All the bungalows in the camp were much shaken, and the windows broken. The Arsenal was full of shells, shot, cartridges, powder, sulphur, and all sorts of warlike stores. The building was blazing three hours after the accident, and continual explosions took place. Huge stones, beams, and rafters were hurled an immense distance in all directions.

THE WALLACE GUARD.—A native of India cannot cope with a good fencer using the small sword, but will very likely beat him if he keeps to cutting only. There are few, however, who understand fencing; and it is advisable for such to have a light steel arm-guard made to suit the outside of the arm from the elbow to the wrist, with a slight raised catch at the elbow, and the other end projecting well out to save the fingers. Such a guard is easily fastened on by two broad leather straps to the arm. I call it "The Wallace Guard." As it is concealed by the sleeve of the coat, and as a good native swordsman could cut through the unprotected arm and cleave the skull with facility, he does not check or change his blow on seeing the arm raised. But at the same moment that he discovers from the jar to the wrist, that "you must have had some iron under your sleeve," he finds that he has himself got something similar transfixing his own body.—*Service and Adventure with the Mervat Volunteer Horse.*

NEW SPECIES OF COTTON.—Public attention has lately been directed here to some specimens of Canadian cotton, gathered by Mr. Nettle, which equals silk in texture, and which can be procured in any quantity. This is indigenous to the country, and grows as a weed in the greatest abundance, and has been long used by the Canadian farmers for various domestic purposes. It is not improbable that at some future and not very distant day its value will be better appreciated, and that after due attention has been paid to its culture it may enter largely into competition with the foreign product, upon which we are now exclusively dependent.—*Canadian News.*

On Friday week the extensive property of Colonel Powell Leslie, situate in the county of Meath, was sold in the Landed Estates Court. It comprised upwards of 15,000 acres, and produced an annual net rental of more than £7000. The estate was divided into sixty-four lots, and the whole fetched £195,000, or within a fraction of twenty-eight years' purchase.



FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 532.

THE ALBERT WING OF THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.

OUR Illustration represents this recently-erected addition to the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum. It is situate, as most of our London readers are aware, in the Asylum-road, Old Kent-road. The existing buildings comprise the habitations for 126 inmates, to which the new Albert Wing, when completed, will add thirty-one more; but at present only one-half of this wing has been erected, leaving the remainder to be built as soon as sufficient funds have been obtained.

The institution also contains a chapel, chaplain's house, board-room, lodges, &c. The main building consists of a double row of houses, placed back to back, and forming three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side being open to the Asylum-road. In the centre of this building is the chapel, entered from a handsome stone portico.

At the rear of the main building, but separated by a large ornamental garden, is the chaplain's house, right and left of which are two wings—the Ladies' Wing and the Albert Wing—which we now illustrate. As so large a portion of the buildings was already erected the Albert Wing, has, of course, been made to harmonise externally with the other parts of the institution, but internally some

improvements have been effected. Each of the inmates is provided with a comfortable living-room, with a bed-room above and a kitchen, paved yard, and other conveniences at the rear. The houses have entrance-lobbies, one of which serves for a pair of houses, which are entered right and left from the same. There is a constant supply of water to each house, from a large iron tank, which is filled every day from the water company's main.

The first stone of the Albert Wing was laid by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the patron of the institution, on the 23rd of June last. The institution was originated in 1826, by the late Mr. J. P. Hodgson, distiller, of Finsbury, since which time nearly



THE ALBERT WING OF THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM, OLD KENT-ROAD.



BROADWOOD'S PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORY



BROADWOOD'S PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

£100,000 have been expended in its erection and support. To give some idea of its extent we may mention that the site occupies about six acres and a half, of which the buildings when completed will cover about 7000 square yards. The new buildings have been satisfactorily erected by Mr. Morten, builder, of Stratford, under the direction of Mr. Charles B. Arding, architect.

The building shown on the extreme right in our Engraving is the Chaplain's House; on the extreme left is a portion of the main building, the remaining buildings in the centre forming the Albert Wing.

MESSRS. BROADWOOD'S PIANO MANUFACTORY.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that, with one or two unimportant exceptions, the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, and of course by consequence our dependencies abroad, are supplied with these universal household appendages, pianofortes, by the metropolis alone. As in all other of our great trades, this supply depends on a good deal on certain large manufacturers with whose names every one is familiar. It was therefore with some interest that the public learned, in August, 1886, of the occurrence of a destructive fire which took place on the premises of Messrs. John Broadwood and Sons, in the Horseferry-road, Westminster. A new manufactory has since arisen on the site of that which was destroyed, and which is established on the largest and most perfect scale of anything of the kind in this country. In our present Number we give two illustrations of these extensive buildings. On entering the premises, the first thing which strikes one is the large area which they cover, implying, of course, a corresponding employment of a number of workmen, and yet the business of the place goes on with an absence of bustle which is remarkable. The new range of workshops is on the left of the first View, which we have engraved; on the right is the only remaining part of the old factory which escaped the fire. The new building is 203 feet 9 inches in length, by 46 feet in breadth. The large area within the walls is divided into thirty-two workshops, each 70 feet long by 21 feet wide, communication with which is obtained from without by a general entrance situated in the centre of the building, formed by a segmental-headed archway, 14 feet wide and 10 feet high. In this archway are the staircase and two lifts for the purpose of raising pianos and materials into the different workshops. Passing on we came to another yard, on one side of which is a shed covered with corrugated iron filled with dry timber from a wharf near Vauxhall-bridge, where the greater part of the valuable seasoned wood is kept, and the command of a large supply of which has been one of the main causes of the reputation which Messrs. Broadwood's pianos have attained. Near to this depository is the department for preparing glue, an item of expenditure which amounts to £2000 a year. The steam for the coppers in which the glue is boiled is supplied from the engine and boiler house, which, with a saw-mill and shed, a room for drilling and turning by steam power, and a foreman's room for matching veneers, &c., complete the subsidiary range of buildings which may be seen on the left-hand side of the second View. At the northern end of the building are the counting-houses and store-rooms. The building is heated throughout with steam by means of upwards of 10,000 feet of piping; one vertical pipe communicating with the various floors. The southern part of the building contains sixteen workshops, in each of which is a hot chamber for gluing, technically termed a "caulchess." The ventilation is effected by cold air admitted under each of the windows, and the vitiated warm air is carried off by four shafts in each workshop. There is a square shaft for the carrying off of accumulated shavings every night, and which are burnt in the furnaces. On the roof is an iron tank containing 6000 gallons of water, which is supplied twice daily, and from which five hoses are attached sufficiently long to reach to either end of the building. As further precautions against fire, there is a smaller tank over the counting-houses, and another sunk tank containing 10,000 gallons of water, with all the necessary apparatus. To give some idea of the extent of this edifice, it may be added that it contains upwards of 200 large windows, and when fully lighted up with gas presents a very striking appearance. As a whole, the arrangements are as complete as it is possible to conceive, and reflect great credit on the builders, Messrs. Baker and Fielder, of Stangate.

Turning to the consideration of the operations carried on in the factory, we find that fourteen out of thirty-two workshops are occupied entirely by the manufacture of grand pianos, consisting of the large full-compass concert grands, the most powerful instruments ever yet manufactured, and the smaller grands of three strings and two strings; and as we understand that Messrs. Broadwood probably manufactured one half of the grand pianos annually supplied in the United Kingdom, as well as more of the cottage and square descriptions than any other makers, some idea of the extent of their manufactory may be formed. The space required for making a grand piano is equal to that requisite for three cottage pianos, and there is necessarily a difficulty in obtaining workmen sufficiently skilled for work of such delicate quality. The time required to complete a grand piano is generally from six to eight months, while a cottage piano may be finished in three. The number of pieces of wood and materials of different kinds employed in the construction of a grand piano amounts to nearly five thousand. In the case-making department alone there are, we are told, usually more than a thousand pianos in different stages of progress; and the stock of finished instruments exceeds that number. The former department is that in which the cases are made and the veneer glued on. The place in which the most critical part of the work is done is what is called the marking-off shop, that is where the sounding-board is put into the instrument and the ironwork fitted, which resists the pull of the strings—an operation requiring mathematical nicety and precision. Then follow in succession the grand top-making shop, the plinthing and fronting shop, and, lastly, the finishing-shop, where the several parts are at last combined in a piano complete.

The remaining range of the old factory is devoted to the making of small work, polishing, &c. Between the new building and the wing of the old one is the veneer-vault, in which a large collection of very valuable veneers is kept. Upwards of 200,000 feet of rose-wood veneers are used in the course of the year; but the most expensive is the walnut veneer, which, as seen in the factory, has much the appearance of damaged leather. Of necessity in an establishment of such extent a large number of skilled workmen are required. We are informed the number employed by Messrs. Broadwood on the premises above described, at a smaller factory in Bridle-lane, Silver-street, Golden-square, and in Great Putney-street, amounts to between six and seven hundred. The wages which are earned by this able body of artisans exceed those of most handicrafts, and their comfort and welfare are well considered and under excellent regulation. Seven foremen besides clerks are engaged in the manufactory, and one of the principals of the firm, as manager, is constantly on the premises. The ironwork used in this manufactory is obtained from the foundry of Messrs. Bramah and Co., of Pimlico, who have supplied Messrs. Broadwood with this material for nearly forty years.

It may be interesting to add that the founder of this large and important business was a gentleman of Swiss extraction, Mr. Burkhardt Shudi, of whom there is a picture on the premises in Great Putney-street, in which he is represented tuning a harpsichord presented by him to Frederick the Great, and which we believe is still to be found in the Palace at Potsdam. This gentleman established the business in the same house in which it is now conducted in the year 1732. Mr. Shudi was a great friend of Handel, who often visited him; and his favourite harpsichord is now to be seen in one of the warehouses in Great Putney-street. During Mr. Shudi's time the harpsichord was the keyed instrument in use, but when he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Mr. John Broadwood, later in the last century, that gentleman introduced the instrument since called the pianoforte, which has by degrees been brought to its present state of perfection. Descendants of Mr. John Broadwood bearing his name are still members of the firm, no one who was not of the family having been admitted into partnership. After the fire in 1836, when it was decided to reinstate the manufactory with every improvement which experience of the trade had shown to be necessary, and which modern science has rendered possible, three gentlemen long engaged in the establishment were taken into partnership, in order that the business might have the full benefit of their co-operation, the result of which arrangement has proved most satisfactory to all concerned.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN WESTMINSTER.—The report of the secretary of the Free Public Library, supported by the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, has just been printed, from which it appears that the experience of the last twenty months has shown most satisfactory results in its operations. The library consists of 3900 volumes, many of which were given by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; the chairman of the Commissioners, Sir W. Page Wood; and other gentlemen; and the reading-room is supplied with all the daily morning and evening papers and several of the weekly papers. The report states that in the aggregate the whole of the books have been circulated twelve times during the last twelve months, and without being damaged beyond fair wear and tear. The daily attendance of visitors to the reading-room averages 141, a large proportion of whom belong to the mechanical and labouring class; others are master tradesmen, and some in a better position in society. The most orderly and respectable conduct has always been maintained, and the necessary rule prohibiting conversation is strictly, but voluntarily, observed.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF THE NEW TRINITY SUNDAY AND DAY SCHOOLS AND LECTURE HALL, POOL-GROVE, OLD FORD-ROAD (NORTH-SIDE), BETHNAL-GREEN, was held on Wednesday—the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The members of the singing class belonging to the school sang a selection of pieces on the occasion, and a liberal collection was made in aid of the schools.

THE RAILWAY PEACE.—It appears that the arrangement effected between the London and North-Western, the Great Northern, and the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Companies settles the fares between Manchester and London as 3s. for first class, 2s. for the second class, and 1s. 8d. for the third class, the latter remaining the same as before. Generally these through fares will apply to most of the other towns in dispute; but from Liverpool the fare will be 3s. higher, the goods-rates being at the same time slightly augmented. The "triple agreement" respecting rates between Liverpool and Manchester and the Midland and Eastern Counties districts, and which did not affect, so far as the late dispute was concerned, the Great Northern Company, is to be re-established. The Sheffield and Lincolnshire Company are to be restored to their original position at the London-road station. A new passenger station is to be built at the London-road, or the existing one is to be reconstructed and enlarged—the necessary Act to be applied for to vest the rights of the station, so that no future disputes may arise. The whole of the companies are to retire from the Chancery suit and all law proceedings emanating from the dispute, each paying their own costs. Finally, a joint committee is to be appointed to carry into effect the several arrangements.

Judge Longfield has intimated his intention to give judgment, at Dublin, on Monday next, in the case in which the London and County Bank and the assignee of the Tipperary Bank are claimants for the produce of the Irish estates of the late John Sadler.

BURNING OF THE "EASTERN CITY."—PRESENTATION TO THE CAPTAIN.—At the Liverpool Underwriters' Rooms on Wednesday Mr. Samuel Martin, the chairman of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society, presented one of the society's gold medals to Captain D. H. Johnston, the captain of the Black Ball clipper *Eastern City*, which was destroyed by fire at sea a few months since, while on a voyage from Liverpool to Australia with emigrants, all of whom, with one exception, were saved. The medal bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Captain D. H. Johnston, for his cool and intrepid conduct in saving the passengers and crew (226 souls) of the ship *Eastern City*, destroyed by fire, August, 1883, lat. 31 S., long. 32 W." In presenting the medal Mr. Martin highly eulogised the conduct of Captain Johnston, who briefly returned thanks.

Mr. George Bryant, late under-treasurer of the Inner Temple, received from the Masters of the Bench of that honourable society, on his retirement from the office, a very high testimonial, and a present of plate and money to the value of 200 guineas, in recognition of his long and faithful services. The election of a new under-treasurer took place on the 26th ult., when the office was conferred on Mr. Charles Edward Vaughan.

The Second Mastership of St. Paul's School has been conferred upon the Rev. John Kempthorne, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, assistant master at Tonbridge School. Mr. Kempthorne graduated in 1857, when he was fifth in the first class in classics.

On Tuesday evening a social tea and public meeting was held in the large schoolroom of Surrey Chapel (Rev. Newman Hall's), on behalf of the Home Missionary Society—Dr. Massey in the chair.

At the meeting of the City Sewers Commissioners, held on Tuesday, a letter was read from Mr. S. Gurney, who offered to erect at his own expense, a public drinking-fountain in the open space in front of the Royal Exchange. The offer was very cheerfully accepted.

The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, at a meeting held on the 27th of November, conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on the Right Hon. Lord Elcho, M.P., the Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, Mr. Moncreiff, M.P., Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, and Professor J. S. Moore.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

COMPARED with several previous weeks, there has been much less activity in the market for Home Securities, and a fall of about one quarter per cent has taken place in the quotations, notwithstanding that about £10,000 Reduced has been purchased by the Government broker on account of the savings banks.

The supply of money in the hands of the leading discount houses continues very large. The demand for accommodation has slightly increased, and at the Bank of England the applications have been more numerous, to meet engagements falling due on the 4th inst. The quotations for money, however, are still very low. First-class sixty-days' paper has been readily done at 2½, and four months' at 2½ to 3 per cent. In the Stock Exchange money has been in fair request, at about 2 per cent on Government Securities.

The new Chilian Loan of £1,500,000 has been all subscribed for, but it has met with scarcely any speculative feeling, the Scrip having been done at ½ to ½ premium. Evidently the amount is too small to have much influence in the Stock Exchange.

Very few bullion operations have taken place. The exports, owing to the steadiness in the Continental exchanges, have been trifling; but we have had an import of £240,000 from Mexico and the West Indies, £283,120 from Australia, and £10,000 from other quarters.

It is stated that the Bank of England has made an advance of £500,000 to the Council of India, on the security of bonds. If this information be strictly correct, we may anticipate another loan for India in a few weeks.

On the Continent money has become easier, and at Hamburg the best paper is now discounted at 2½ per cent.

The negotiations for establishing a "Bank of Turkey" have been broken off, the Turkish Government having applied to the directors of the Ottoman Bank to carry out their views.

At the next meeting of the London Chartered Bank of Australia a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum will be proposed. The profits during the half year have amounted to £28,747 9s. 7d.

On Monday, Home Stocks were tolerably firm, and Consols for Money realised 98½; the Reduced sold at 98½; the New Three per Cents, 98½; Five per Cents, 115; India Debentures, 99½; India Bonds, 10s. to 14s. prem.; Consols for Account, 98½; and Exchequer Bills, 34s. to 40s. prem.; Bank Stock was 225½; and India Stock, 236 and 227½. The transactions on the following day were comparatively trifling.—The Reduced Three per Cents marked 98½; Consols for Transfer, 98½; New Three per Cents, 98½ to 97; Five per Cents, 115; Long Annuities, 188½; India Debentures, 99½; Ditto, Second Issue, 99½; India Bonds, 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 34s. to 40s. prem. On Wednesday prices were drooping, Consols having left off at 97½; the New Three per Cents and the Reduced, at 96½; and Long Annuities, 1860, at 13-16. Exchequer Bills were 34s. to 37s. prem.; and the Bonds, 100½; Bank Stock sold at 225½; and India Stock, 226½. On Thursday very little business was transacted in Consols, yet prices were somewhat firmer.—The Three per Cents for present Transfer were done at 98 to 98½; for January, 98½; the Reduced sold at 98½; and the same figures were quoted for the New Three per Cents; India Stock was 228; Bank Stock, 225½; and 224½; India Debentures realised 99½; Ditto Bonds, 13s. to 14s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, March, 36s. to 39s.; Ditto, June, 38s. to 36s. premium.

Transactions have taken place in the Great Ship Company's Shares at ½ to ½ premium.

Large sales of the Turkish New Loan Scrip having been made, rather a heavy fall has taken place in the quotations. The First Issue has been done at ½ to ½ dis.; and the Second Issue at ½ prem. In other respects the Foreign Market has been very firm, at extreme quotations.—Brazilian Four-and-a-half per Cents have marked 97½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents Deferred, 18½; Chilian Three per Cents, 78; Guatemala Five per Cents, 58; Danish Three per Cents, 5½; Danish Five per Cents, 10½; Mexican Three per Cents, 20; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 9½; Ditto, Urubaren, 5½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 75; Russian Five per Cents, 114; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47½; Sarinian Five per Cents, 9½; Spanish Three per Cents, 47½; Ditto, New Deferred, 31; Turkish Six per Cents, 92½; Venezuela Five per Cents, 41½; Ditto, Deferred Two per Cents, 15½; French Three per Cents, 74½; Austrian Five per Cents, 84½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 60½; Dutch Four per Cents, 100½; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cent Dollar Bonds, 80½ ex div.

The market for Joint-Stock-Bank Shares has ruled firm; but the business doing has been only moderate. Australasia have realised 91½; Bank of Egypt, 27½; Bank of London, 40½; City, 63; Commercial of London, 19; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17½; London and County, 23; London Joint-Stock, 33; London and Westminster, 49½; Ottoman, 20½; Oriental, 36½; Union of Australia, 50½; Ditto, New, 50½. Miscellaneous Securities have continued quiet. Prices, however, have been fully supported.—Atlantic Telegraph Shares have been done at 270, 275, and 285; Australian Agricultural, 33½; Berlin Waterworks, 3½; Crystal Palace, 1½; Ditto Preference, 5; Electric Telegraph, 114; European and American Steam, 1½; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 8½; London

General Omnibus, 1½; National Discount, 4½; Oriental Gas, 7; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 56½; Ditto, New, 24; Submarine Telegraph Scrip, 1; Rhymney Iron, 24½; London Docks, 106½; Southampton, 62½; Birmingham Canal, 94½; Grand Junction, 53; Regent's, 17; Grand Junction Waterworks, 63½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 103½; West Middlesex, 108½; Waterloo Bridge, Old Annuities of 48, 30; Ditto, New, of 27, 20½.

There has been a full average business doing in Railway Shares, and prices generally have been well supported. The long-pending differences between the London and North-Western; the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire; and the Great Northern Companies have been adjusted. The "calls" at present advertised for the present month amount to only £197,491, making a total called for the year of £13,003,876. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Amberg, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6½; Bristol and Exeter, 93; Calcuttania, 57½; Chester and Holyhead, 40; East Anglian, 10; Eastern Counties, 61½; Great Northern, 108; Ditto, A Stock, 95½; Great Western, 51½; Lancashire and Carlisle, Thirds, 11 prem.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 95½; London and Brighton, 111½; London and North-Western, 93½; London and South-Western, 93½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 37½; Midland, 98½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 92; Ditto—Leeds, 46½; Ditto—York, 4½; North London, 103; North-Western, 12; Scottish North-Eastern, Aberdeen Stock, 20½; Shropshire Union, 45½; South-Eastern, 74½; South Wales, 73½; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 12½.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—East Lincoln, 143.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, Five per Cent, No. 1, 116; Ditto, New Six per Cent Stock, 132; Eastern Union, 83½; Ellingburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 71½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 121½; Ditto, Redeemable at Ten per Cent prem., 114; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent Stock, 106½; Great Western, Redeemable Four-and-a-half per Cent, 90; Newport, Abrogavenny, and Hereford, Perpetual Six per Cent, 11½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—East India, 107½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 37½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 78½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 64½; Ditto, 93; Great Indian Peninsular, 21½; Ditto, New, 41; Great Western of Canada, 17½; Ditto Bonds, payable 1873, without option, 100½; Ditto, 1877, 100; Madras, Fourth Extension, 5½; Sindh, 21½; Ditto, New, 10½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5½; Lombardo-Venetian, 14½; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 35½; Recife and San Francisco, 8½.

Friday Evening.

The market for Home Securities has been rather flat to-day; nevertheless, very little change has taken place in the quotations. The Three per Cents, both for Money and the present Account, have been done at 98 to 98½; the Reduced and the new Three per Cents, 96½ to 97; Exchequer Bills, 34s. to 38s. prem. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares rule about stationary.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGER (Friday).—Casualty a full average supply of English wheat—over 2500 quarters—has been received during the present week. Fresh up to-day the arrivals were trifling, and the show of samples of both red and white was only moderate. For all kinds, however, we experienced a dull inquiry, at about Monday's decline in value. Nearly 15,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come fresh to hand. Millers purchased with extreme caution, and to have forced sales lower rates must have been submitted to. Owing to a large influx from abroad the barley trade ruled somewhat heavy; but we have no change to notice in prices. Malting and all quotations are steady. We were fairly supplied with oats, in which an average business was transacted, at late rates. Beans, peas, and flour were dull, but not cheaper.

Arrivals this Week.—English: wheat, 2210; barley, 2070; malt, 190; oats, 450; flour, 240. Irish: barley, 300; oats, 3200. Foreign: wheat, 14,840; barley, 12,820; oats, 16,733; flour, 900 sacks, 560 barrels.

English.—Wheat: Essex and Kent, red, 37s. to 43s.; ditto, white, 36s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s. to 43s.; rye, 30s. to 36s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 28s.; malting ditto, 25s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 54s. to 56s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 72s. to 74s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 20s. to 32s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 24s.; tick beans, 30s. to 38s.; grey peas, 30s. to 40s.; mangle, 42s. to 44s.; white, 40s. to 41s.; bullock, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 38s. to 42s.; town households, 35s. to 38s.; country marks, 22s. to 34s. per 280 lb.; American flour, 18s. to 25s. per barrel; French ditto, 33s. to 35s. per sack.

Seeds.—Canary seed has continued in fair request, at full prices. All other seeds, as well as cakes, are a slow inquiry, on former terms. Linseed, English, crushing, 65s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 55s. to 58s.; hempseed, 40s. to 42s. per quarter; colza-seed, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s. to 15s.; ditto white, 12s. to 14s.; tares 12s. to 14s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 68s. to 72s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £10 5s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; rapeseed, £5 15s. to £6 5s. per ton; canary, 70s. to 78s. per quarter; red clover, 50s. to 64s.; ditto, white, 50s. to 75s. per ton.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 6d. per 4-lb. loaf. **Imperial Weekly Averages.**—Wheat, 41s. 2d.; barley, 35s. 4d.; oats, 22s. 9d.; rye, 31s. 6d.; beans, 48s. 7d.; peas, 46s. 1d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 42s. 0d.; barley, 35s. 4d.; oats, 23s.; rye, 31s. 7d.; beans, 48s.; peas, 46s. 2d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 117,703; barley, 106,218; oats, 9312; rye, 139; beans, 3394; peas, 1081 quarters.

Tra.—The total shipments from China being 12,000,000 lb. less than in the corresponding period in 1887, our market generally is firm, and common sound congou has sold at 11d. per lb.

Sugar.—For all raw qualities the market is firm, at fully late rates; improvement in value. The stock is now about 1000 tons less than last year. Floating cargoes of foreign are in request for the Continent. Refined goods are steady, at 5½s. to 5s. 6d. per cwt. for brown lump. Crushed sugars common and extreme rates.

Coffee.—Good and fine plantation kinds have moved off steadily, at full quotations. In other qualities very little is doing, on former terms.

Tea.—The demand for this article has become much less active; nevertheless, prices are supported. Stock, 88,000 tons.

Provisions.—Fine butters have changed hands at full prices, but inferior qualities are a slow inquiry, at barely late rates. Bacon is heavy, and 1s. to 2s. per cwt. lower than last week. Lard is 2s. cheaper, and other provisions are very dull.

Tallow.—The demand has slightly improved, and P.Y.C., on the spot, has sold at 5½s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow, 5½s. net cash.

Oils.—Lined oil is steady, at 23s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Olive supports the late advance. In other oils only a limited business is doing. Spirits of turpentine, 29s. to 40s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in fair request, at last week's quotations. There is more doing in brandy and grain spirit, at very full prices.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 5s. to £4 7s. 6d.; clover ditto, £3 15s. to £5; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per load. Trade dull.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool have been brought to a close. Throughout, the biddings were active at an advance of 1d. to 2d. per lb. The market privately is very firm.

Woolfats.—The supplies continue liberal, and the demand generally is steady, at from 6½s. to 8½s. per ton. The quality of the supplies is good.

Cattle (Friday).—Wylam, 15s. 6d.; Hasting's Hartley, 15s. 2d.; Tanfield Moor 13s.; Hough Hall, 7s. 6d.; Lambert's West Hartley, 13s. 4d.; Nixon's Duffryn, 21s.; Nixon's Merby, 21s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Good and fine new hops command full prices, and the demand is steady. All other qualities are in request, at late rates. —Old and new East Kent best pickers, 41s. 10d. to 46s. 6d.; Waid of Kent ditto, £2 12s. to £3 8s.; Sussex ditto, £2 6s. to £3 6s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Thursday, Dec. 2.—A fair average supply of beasts in very middling condition, was on offer here to-day, and all breeds moved off slowly, at Monday's currency. The supply of sheep was rather limited; nevertheless, the mutton trade ruled heavy, at the late decline in value. The few calves in the market were with difficulty disposed of, at 20 shillings' fall. The fat quotation was 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs. In pigs a little was doing, but prices were almost nominal. Milch cows were very dull. Per 8 lbs. to sink the calf—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woulded sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large hogs, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 2d.; meat small porkers, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.; suckling calves, 18s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 16s. to 21s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1150; cows, 130; sheep 4490; calves, 211; pigs, 310. Foreign: Beasts, 190; sheep, 940; calves, 120.

Metropolitan Lamb Market (Friday).—These markets continue to be heavily supplied with meat, in which only a moderate business is doing, as follows:—Inferior beef, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.; middling ditto, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; large pork, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 4d.; inferior mutton, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 2d.; middling ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; prime ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; small pork, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT MERRITT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 30.

BANKRUPTS.

T. C. JOHNS, New-street-square, printer.—J. BOWLES, Colchester millwright.—R. GRIFIN, Stewley, Buckinghamshire, cattle dealer.—A. GIBBS, Bedford-square, stained-glass painter.—A. ROLFE, Dorchester, clerkwell, timber merchant.—H. MONMOUTH, Caroline-place, City-road, victualler.—W. COLLINS, Rydon-terrace, City-road, linen-dresser.—R. C. PARVIN, Old-street, haberdasher.—W. L. OLIVER, Austin-farm, stockbroker.—C. COOK, 81, Peter-street, Lower-road, Islington, grocer.—G. LEWIS, Clarence-place, Hackney-road, leathercutter.—F. SPENCER, Birmingham, mercer.—E. N. EALAND, Birmingham, plumber.—W. SHEPPARD, Exmouth, Devonshire, shipowner.—R. PHILIP, Okehampton, Devonshire, watchmaker.—W. GLEDHILL, Monkfrystone, Yorkshire, plumber.—T. BRYAN, Liverpool, latter.—R. WILLIAMS, Liverpool, joiner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERS.

J. RENTON, Glasgow, plasterer.—A. M. ROSS, Edinburgh, wholesale toy-warehouseman.—S. TOWNSEND, Portree, Isle of Skye, general commission agent.—G. M'KENZIE, Glasgow, painter.—A. MENZIES, Callander, Perthshire, hotelkeeper.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. R. URWIN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chain and iron merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

F. BUTTON, Gravesend, butcher.—J. UPTON, Brighton, plumber.—J. NICKS, Exeter, dealer and chapman.—J. TAYLOR, Newport, coal merchant.—W. MARCHANT, Folkestone, Kent, corn merchant.—J. D. RUDDOCK, Reading, Berkshire, upholsterer.—W. HUNT, Market-street, Manchester, silk and cotton manufactory.—W. WATTS, Manchester, builder.—J. S. WARNER, Sheffield, merchant.—W. W. HALL, W. Kildrumster, currier.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERS.

J. CHALMERS, Blairgowrie, draper.—F. POPE, Edinburgh, commission agent.—F. MACDONALD, Sleat, Island of Skye, labourer.—W. HENDERSON, Dunfermline, fletcher.—T. WYSE, Coleraine, near Falfirk, farmer.—J. RODGER, Barrhill, Ayrshire, farmer.

* * * The charge for insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th ult., at Worpleston, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Newd gate Burne, of a son. On the 3rd of November, at 10, York-terrace, Chel

"WHITTINGTON."

BY F. NEWENHAM.

THE story of Whittington thrice Lord Mayor of London is so well known that his name has passed into a proverb, and gives the title to an institution of our own day directly connected with industry and progress. Whether all the wonderful stories which have been told of Whittington and his cat be true or not, the stone still stands on Highgate-hill marking the spot where he is supposed to have sat down to rest, and to have heard the welcome chimes of Bow bells, "Turn again, Whittington, Lord Mayor of London." In our present sheet we give an Engraving from a picture representing this incident, to which an interesting story is attached. On the formation of the Whittington Club, some dozen years ago, the late Douglas Jerrold gave his zealous exertions towards the promotion of the scheme, and afterwards presented to the institution this very picture, painted by F. Newenham, so appropriately consummating the career of the man after whom it was called. This picture perished in the fire which four years ago destroyed the club; but fortunately a copy had already been obtained of it for publication in this Journal, and the Engraving from it which we now offer comes very appropriately in connection with the inaugural assembly at the new clubhouse which took place on Tuesday last—an account of which will be found in our Metropolitan News.

ARUNDEL CASTLE.

In our last Number we announced the death of Vice-Admiral Lord Lyons, K.C.B. Our "Obituary of Eminent Persons" for the present week contains a full notice of the gallant and deceased nobleman. In the number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 8, 1854, appeared a portrait of Lord (then Sir Edmund) Lyons, from a photograph by Claudet; and in that for June 30, 1855, was another from a drawing by Mr. Armitage; and we here engrave a view of Arundel Castle, the seat of his son-in-law, the Duke of Norfolk, at which Lord Lyons died on the 23rd ult.

Arundel Castle stands high, on a steep circular knoll, partly natural, partly artificial, close to the town of Arundel, Sussex, and commands an extensive prospect over the low flat country towards the sea as far as the Isle of Wight. It has been supposed that the sea once washed the castle walls, as anchors and other marine implements have been found near it. This castle is mentioned as early as the time of King Alfred, who bequeathed it by his will to



WHITTINGTON RESTING ON HIGHGATE-HILL.—FROM A PAINTING BY F. NEWENHAM.

his nephew Adhelm. After the Norman Conquest it was given by William I. to his kinsman Roger de Montgomery, created Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury. Robert, one of the successors of this Earl, supported Robert Duke of Normandy, the eldest son of William I., against Henry I., the youngest son of the Conqueror. Afterwards the castle passed into the family of Albini; from them to the Fitzalans; and at last, by the marriage of the heiress of this race with Thomas Duke of Norfolk (in the reign of Elizabeth), into the family of the Howards, by whom it is still retained.

In the war between Charles I. and his Parliament, Arundel Castle was held and garrisoned by the latter. It was, however, taken by Lord Hopton in 1643, surrendering to him at the first summons; and two months after was as suddenly retaken by Sir William Waller. From that time it continued little better than a mass of ruins, until it was restored by the tenth Duke to its ancient magnificence. A considerable portion of the old building was demolished on this occasion. The modern parts are in the Gothic style, built of freestone; and stones of a brown cast were selected, in order to accord better with the remains of the ancient fabric.

The castle is surrounded on the north and west sides by a deep ditch. The entrance gateway, anciently defended by a drawbridge and a portcullis, was built by Richard Fitzalan in the reign of Edward I., and repaired and restored by one of his successors. This, with some of the walls and the keep, is all that remains of the ancient castle. The keep is a circular stone tower 63 feet in diameter, and the most perfect in England. In the middle of it is the dungeon, a vault about 10 feet high, accessible by a flight of steps, and about 15½ feet by 9½ in extent. The keep has been long tenanted by some owls of large size and beautiful plumage, sent over from America.

Among the interior apartments of the castle may be mentioned the magnificent library, calculated to contain 10,000 volumes, and built in imitation of the aisle of a Gothic cathedral; the ornamental parts are in imitation of the cloisters of Gloucester, and St. George's, Windsor. It is 122 feet long, and 30 feet wide. The ceiling, columns, &c., are entirely of mahogany. The great hall, called the "Barons' Hall," was begun in 1806; it is 70 feet by 34, and 36 feet high. The roof is of Spanish chestnut, curiously wrought, and the plan is taken from Westminster, Eltham, and Crosby Halls. There is at one end a window of stained glass repre-



ARUNDEL CASTLE, SUSSEX, THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

John signing Magna Charta. In a series of stained glass windows are portrayed the figures of some of the Barons from whom the Duke is descended; and there are also portraits of the family. In the dining-room is a handsome stained glass window representing the late Duke and Duchess as "King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba" at a banquet; and a painting by Le Brun of "Adam and Eve in Paradise," in imitation of the famous relief.

The park is very extensive and finely wooded, including a great variety of picturesque scenery. In the "Museum Rusticum," i. e., 85, we are informed that the country round Arundel was covered with vineyards, from which wine was made; and that in 1763 there were sixty pipes of excellent wine, resembling burgundy, in the cellar of the castle, the produce of one vineyard attached to it.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

The bonnets worn for plain walking dress are rather simple in character, and are decidedly somewhat larger than those of last season. They are almost invariably worn with small veils (voilettes) of black tulle, either plain or figured. They are frequently edged with a running of ribbon and a narrow fringe. Sometimes they are finished with several rows of narrow black velvet, and at the extreme edge a row of narrow black blonde. Feathers and flowers are exclusively reserved for bonnets worn in a superior style of dress. From an assortment of elegant bonnets we select the following for description.

Bonnet of Azof green velvet with a full crown. On the left side a bow of velvet with long ends edged with black lace. The under trimming consists simply of ruffles of blonde, and a bandeau of plaited velvet.

A bonnet of drawn mauve-coloured satin has on one side a bow of mauve velvet with long ends. Under trimming, a wreath of pansies made of velvet in richly shaded hues. Broad strings of mauve velvet, fringed with narrow sarcenet ribbon of the same colour.

The hats of various shapes which have been so fashionable in the country and at the watering-places during the summer and autumn are by no means discarded. They are still much worn, especially by young ladies. These hats, so light in summer, have now assumed an aspect more in accordance with the present season, by being lined with satin or velvet, which has a rich effect, and is extremely becoming. Among the newest and most tasteful hats of the season we may notice a Victoria hat, of pale grey chip, lined with carnation-coloured satin, having at the edge a very narrow binding of velvet of the same colour, and a fall of black lace. On one side of the hat there is a bow of carnation-coloured velvet, and long lappets of black lace. Another hat is lined with Isly-green satin. The crown is of drawn green satin, the drawings separated by bands of green velvet of a darker hue of green. On one side there is a plume of feathers, in delicately-blended tints of green. The strings of broad green satin ribbon are edged with velvet of a darker hue of green.

The recent fêtes at Compiègne called forth, as may be supposed, a brilliant display of female costume. In the carriages which followed in the suite of the *chasses* the ladies vied with each other in elegance and taste. The majority of the dresses were composed of application of velvet on massive silk, or robes of velvet in variegated colours, velvet of one single colour being considered more suitable for evening dress. At one of the *parties de chasse* the Duchesse de Ca— appeared in a peculiarly becoming costume. It consisted of a robe of tartan velvet, the pattern that of the Clan Campbell, which, it may be remarked, is the favourite pattern this winter. The dress was made perfectly plain, and over it was worn a very long basquine of the same velvet, fitting closely to the figure, and fastened up the front by a row of ornaments made of blue and green silk. The Duchess's bonnet was of black velvet, with a bird of Paradise feather and broad strings of tartan velvet.

An English lady of high fashion wore on the same occasion a robe of the richest silver-grey satin, trimmed with bands of light green velvet. The sleeves were slashed both at the upper and the lower part, and the slashings were filled up with green velvet. Over this dress was thrown a splendid mantle of green velvet trimmed with rich sable. The bonnet was of pink terry velvet, having on one side a plume of feathers shaded in white and pink. Under trimming of flowers.

A cloak worn by a Spanish lady of rank was greatly admired for its beauty and novelty. It was of the form called the "talma," and was composed of light grey velvet, trimmed all round with the richest black guipure. The cloak was entirely covered with embroidery executed in twisted silk of variegated colours. The pattern consisted of waving rows or wreaths of foliage, as oak, ivy, acanthus, and various plants of the most graceful and elegant forms; the whole most artistically grouped and designed. The neutral tint of the grey velvet ground set off to great advantage the rich colours of the embroidery.

A dress worn at one of the State dinners was of rich crimson satin, with side trimmings or quilles rounded off at the lower part of the skirt. These quilles were formed of folds of moire and rows of Chantilly lace, interspersed with bows of ribbon fixed by garnet aiguillettes. The corsage was trimmed with rows of Chantilly running transversely, and fixed at each end by garnet aiguillettes. The sleeves were formed of small puffs, terminated by a deep sabot of black Chantilly lace. On the shoulders the aiguillettes were disposed so as to form a sort of garnet fringe, the effect of which is exquisite. Another robe (a ball dress) was composed of azure-blue crape. The skirt had eighteen flounces of crape, each edged with the narrowest possible gouffred ruching, intermingled with small silver spangles. The corsage has a square berthe, with frills edged with the same ruching and spangles. The sleeves were trimmed in corresponding style. The light and fairy-like effect of this beautiful dress was greatly admired.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1.—Dress of green droguet, spotted with black velvet. The dress has two skirts and both have side trimmings, formed of rows of black velvet, run on longitudinally. The corsage, which fits closely to the figure, is pointed at the waist, in front, and at the back. The basque is set on in large plaits at each side, and descends in a deep point behind. The berthe (also set on in large plaits) is round at the back, and descends to a point in front of the waist. The sleeves are wide, slit open at the inner part of the arm, and set in large plaits at the shoulder. The under sleeves consist of large puffs of muslin. Collar of guipure. Bonnet of grey terry, trimmed with gossamer-coloured velvet. On the left side a tuft of mulberries, fruit and foliage, made of velvet. With this dress a bournous cloak of black velvet is worn for the promenade or carriage.

Fig. 2.—Ball Costume.—Robe of white tarletane, with two flounces. The latter are double, and are set on so as to fall like broad bouillottes. Over the flounced robe is a tunic of white tarletane, gathered up at intervals in festoons, fixed by bows of pink ribbon. The corsage is in *draperies*, trimmed with blonde, and in front of the bosom is fixed a bow of pink ribbon corresponding with those on the edge of the tunic. The hair is arranged in rolled bandeaux at each side, and fastened at the back of the head by a bow of green sarcenet ribbon and a single rose.

Fig. 3.—Evening Dress.—Robe of China-blue silk, with side trimmings in the form of large *pattes*, edged all round with a narrow frilling of silk, cut out in vandykes, and bordered with black velvet. The corsage is low, shaped square, and over it is worn a *fichu* or pelerine of black lace. The pelerine is trimmed with rows of narrow black velvet, run on so as to follow the shape of the square corsage. It is edged with a full trimming of black lace, and is fastened at the waist and at the top by bows of blue ribbon. The head-dress is composed of a plaiting of China-blue velvet, with bows and long ends flowing at the back of the head. On the crown of the head is placed a small circular quilling of black lace in the form of a coronet.

THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND THE GREAT NORTHERN COMPANIES.—We think we may congratulate the above two companies, and the railway world, that the differences so long existing between the London and North-Western and the Great Northern were amicably arranged on Friday week. The terms have not transpired; but, of course, the injurious competition between them will in consequence cease, and the fares be restored to reasonable rates.—*Herapath.*

THE LIFE-BOATS OF THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

Of late years the subject of life-boats has attracted considerable attention, from the circumstance of the increasing number of wrecks, consequent on the nature of our shores, and the vast and increasing amount of our commerce. The exertions, also, of the National Life-boat Institution have had a powerful influence in directing attention to this subject.

To a nation so devoted to maritime enterprise, so maritime in its tastes and sympathies, with such an extent of ocean-beaten coasts, with a people that link all their glories with the sea—to England, in a word—everything that concerns the mariner, that can aid him in his perilous toil, or when he struggles with the fury of "restless, seething, stormy waves," must naturally possess a peculiar interest. Two-thirds of our population are more or less affected by the results of our maritime enterprise. We find in one year (1857) no less than 1143 wrecks occurred upon our coast, with the loss of 532 persons. These fearful calamities have taken place on the coasts of the most busy maritime island in the world, where, if there be liability of disaster through the vast congregation of shipping, there ought, on the other hand, to be a supply of invention and precaution sufficient to check in some degree such disasters.

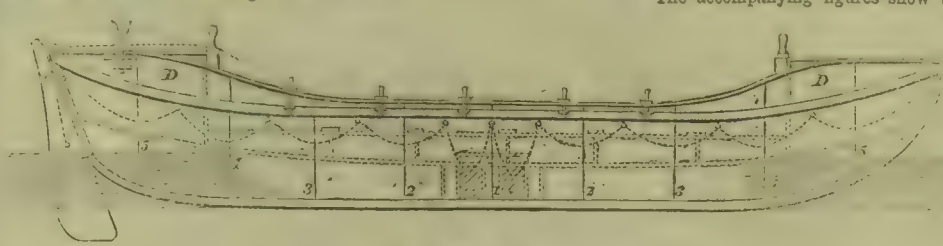


Fig. 1.—Sheet Plan.

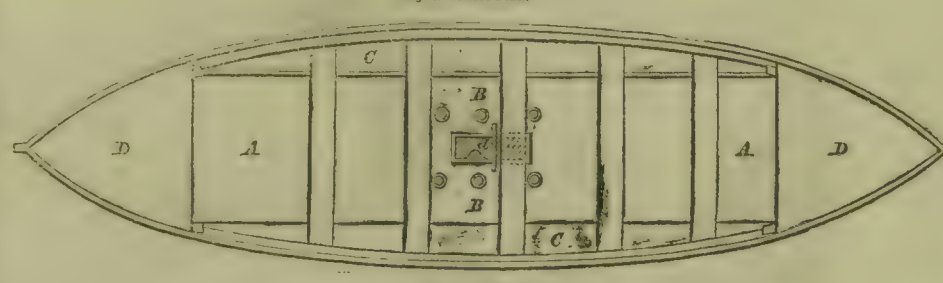


Fig. 2.—Deck Plan.

PLAN AND SECTIONS OF THE LIFE-BOATS ADOPTED BY THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION, DESIGNED BY JAMES TEAKE, ESQ., ASSISTANT MASTER SHIPWRIGHT IN HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD, WOOLWICH.

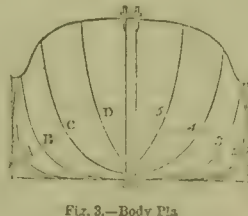


Fig. 3.—Body Plan.

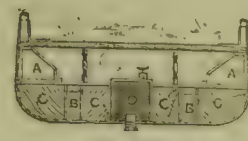


Fig. 4.—Midship Section.

fittings, and air-chambers of one of these boats, thirty feet in length and seven feet six inches in breadth. In figs. 1 and 2, the elevation and deck-plans, the general exterior form of the boat is shown with the sheer of gunwale, length of keel, and rake or slope of stem and stern posts. The dotted lines of fig. 1 show the position and dimensions of the air-chambers within board, and of the relieving-tubes. In fig. 2, A represents the deck, B the relieving-tubes (six inches in diameter), C the side air-chambers, D the end air-chambers. In fig. 3, the exterior form of transverse sections, at different distances from stem to stern, is shown. Fig. 4 represents a midship transverse section—A being sections of the side air-chambers, B the relieving-tubes, bored through solid massive blocks of wood of the same depth as the space between the deck and the boat's floor. C are spaces beneath the deck, filled up, over six feet in length, at the midship part of the boat, with solid blocks of light wood, forming a portion of the ballast; D is a section of a small draining-tier, having a pump in it, by which any leakage can be pumped out by one of the crew whilst afloat. The festooned lines in fig. 1 represent exterior life-lines attached round the entire length of the boat, to which persons in the water may cling till they can be got into the boat; the two central lines are festooned lower than the others, to be used as stirrups, so that a person in the water, by stepping on them, may climb into the boat.

This class of life-boat possesses in the highest degree all the qualities which it is desirable that a life-boat should possess—viz., great lateral stability, speed against a heavy sea, facility for launching and for taking the shore, immediate self-discharge of any water breaking into her, the important advantage of self-righting if upset, strength, and stowage room for a number of passengers. They have hitherto been exclusively built by Messrs. Forrest, of Limehouse.

The Royal National Life-boat Institution was organised for the purpose of lessening the great evil of a want of sufficient means to save life in cases of shipwreck, and its usefulness cannot be over-estimated. This institution has still in use in some localities life-boats from the designs of various parties; but all life-boats now constructed by it are on Peake's plan. The average cost of these boats, with their various fittings and gear, and life-belts for their crews, is about £200 each. The life-boats' transporting carriages cost from £50 to £100, and the boat-houses cost from £50 to £100. It will be thus seen that a complete first-class life-boat establishment will cost nearly £400.

In addition, there must be a crew of trusty men, able and willing to brave a raging sea—strong and resolute to pull the oar under any stress of weather; and there must be a master or coxswain, exercising sufficient control to command the men and direct their energies in a proper channel. It is in this direction, quite as much as in the provision of life-boats, that the Life-boat Institution has rendered good and efficient service. A system of payment, partly in the nature of a salary and partly as a reward, is adopted, such as may induce steady men to render aid; and honorary local committees assist in collecting the means whereby the outlay is to be defrayed, and in the general management of the life-boat establishment.

The institution now numbers eighty life-boats in connection with it. To maintain these boats in a state of thorough efficiency requires a large permanent outlay. Last year the life-boats of the society and those of local bodies rescued 398 persons from shipwreck on our coasts. The total number of persons saved from shipwreck since the establishment of the National Life-boat Institution, by its life-boats and other means, and for rescuing whom the committee have granted honorary and pecuniary rewards, is 10,475. The operations of the institution may be thus briefly stated.—Since its establishment it has expended upwards of £25,000 on life-boats and their appurtenances, and has voted pecuniary rewards amounting to £10,000. And yet, from the last annual report of the society, we find that its expenditure in providing new life-boats, maintaining life-boat stations, and in granting rewards and medals, exceeded its income by £1635, while between sixty and seventy additional new life-boats are reported by official persons to be needed on the coasts. As so valuable an institution clearly appears, by the foregoing statement, to be in want of funds, surely England will not fail to render it effectual aid, as it possesses so many claims upon the country's liberality. We therefore confidently believe that, when its appeal for help is thoroughly known, it will be liberally responded to.



OBVERSE.—An unadorned head of George IV.; beneath, in minute letters, W. Wyon Mint; double legend, "Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck."—"George the Fourth, Patron, 1824."

REVERSE.—Three sailors in a life-boat—one of whom is in the act of rescuing an exhausted mariner from the waves; inscription, "Let not the deep swallow me up."

THE MEDAL OF THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.

This medal appears to have been one of the chefs-d'œuvre of the late eminent engraver, Wm. Wyon, Esq., R.A. The bust of George IV. is the best of all the good heads of this Sovereign that have been engraved by Mr. Wyon; it combines, with great dignity, a peculiar animation and benevolence of expression, in character with the nature of the institution of which his Majesty was the first patron, and in the formation of which his Majesty and other members of the Royal family took considerable interest.

The reverse, representing the life-boat, in which there are three sailors, rescuing a fourth from the sea, is a work of superlative merit. Two of the shipwrecked sailor, whose figure is given so as to show the form in the most natural and beautiful manner; and the expression thrown into his countenance looking up to his preserver is unrivalled by anything that we have ever seen, while the easy flowing lines of this sailor are finely contrasted by those of his companions, the whole displaying the most perfect knowledge of the human frame, the finest taste to arrange it, and a com-

A few years ago a lamentable accident occurred to a South Shields life-boat, whereby twenty pilots were drowned. This induced the Duke of Northumberland, President of the Life-boat Institution, to offer a reward for the best model of a life-boat. This offer was responded to by boat-builders and others from various parts of the kingdom, as well as from France, Holland, Germany, and America, so that two hundred and eighty models and plans were sent in. About fifty of the best of these were exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851. His Grace caused a report to be prepared, accompanied by plans and drawings, with a view to elicit the best form of life-boat; for, although a prize of £100 was assigned for the best model exhibited, designed by Mr. J. Beeching, of Great Yarmouth, it was considered that a better boat might still be produced. Accordingly Mr. James Peake, Assistant Master Shipwright in Her Majesty's Dockyard at Woolwich, was requested to furnish a design for a life-boat which might combine as many as possible of the advantages, and have as few as possible of the defects, of the best of the models examined by the committee. A boat was accordingly designed by Mr. Peake, and built at Woolwich Dockyard. Some modifications have been from time to time made in her, and the life-boat the drawing of which we now present to our readers is the result.

The accompanying figures show the general form, the nature of the

mand of the graver to embody to us what the artist's bright genius had shadowed out to himself.

But there is another pleasing motive for our admiration of this beautiful medal, as the figure who is so humanely extending his relief to the drowning mariner is a portrait of the artist himself.

Mighty gold medals and 626 silver medals have been voted by the institution since its establishment to persons whose humane and intrepid exertions in saving lives from shipwreck by the society's life-boats, and by other means, have been deemed sufficiently conspicuous to merit that honourable distinction.

Mr. James Peake on Tuesday received instructions to superintend the construction of three 30-feet single-banked life-boats after his design, ordered to be built by Messrs. Forrest, of Limehouse, for the Russian Government, preliminary to a further order for the supply of the Russian coasts. The 34-feet double-banked boat about to be presented by Government to the municipality of Calais is now complete, and will be dispatched to Calais on Monday next by the steam-packet *Triton* from London. Messrs. Forrest have likewise completed a 30-feet boat on the same principle, intended for Table Bay, in South Africa.

APPREHENSION OF THE RINGLEADERS OF THE JEDDAH MASSACRE.—The *Gabari* steamer arrived at Suez on the 12th, from Jeddah, bringing intelligence that the ringleaders of the massacre are at last safe in prison. They rank amongst the principal people of Jeddah, and some of them are very rich merchants. The names of the ringleaders are—The Kadi, the Wakeel of the Sheriff (of Mecca), the Head of the Police, Abu Affar, H. Amoodi, Seyed Baglef, Ba Hādakee, Abdallah Bahroon, Omar Badarb, Banāgha.

PROJECT FOR TUNNELING DESERTS.—A French gentleman has a proposition for turning the sands of the desert to good use—in short, of burning them into lumps for the construction of a tunnel. He says that all Governments that have existed in Algeria have tried to create a communication between the north and the centre of Africa, and none of them have succeeded. Algeria, provided with railways, might become the entrepôt of the commerce of the Mediterranean with all the people of the south, and rise to the grandeur of Carthage. The sands of the desert, says the author, consist, during nearly their whole length, of soda, lime, and certain salts. At the heat of ordinary furnaces these sands do not fuse, but when subjected to from 2000 to 4000 degrees of heat they form, not glass, but agglomerations sufficiently strong for the formation of durable works. This result is proposed to be arrived at by concentrating the rays of the sun by means of an Archimedeo mirror. Thus arched blocks are to be cast, which, placed one against another, will form a tunnel as far as the desert extends. This tunnel, it is said, might easily be protected against the simoom and the columns of sand; and, supplied with water from artesian wells, would be the grand central artery of Africa, through which would be brought, with Christianity, all the products of Europe in exchange for the raw materials, of which the richness and variety are incalculable.—*Building News.*

THE ONLY WAY TO PROMOTE ART.—Many of us, perhaps, are under the impression that plenty of schooling will do this; that plenty of lecturing will do it; that sending abroad for patterns will do it; or that patience, time, and money, and goodwill may do it. And, alas! none of these things, nor all of them put together, will do it. If you want really good work, such as will be acknowledged by all the world, there is but one way of getting it, and that is a difficult one. You may offer any premium you choose for it, but you will find it can't be done for premiums. You may send for patterns to the antiques, but you will find it can't be done upon patterns. You may lecture on the principles of art to every school in the kingdom, and you will find it can't be done upon principles. You may wait patiently for the progress of the age, and you will find your art is unprogressive. Or you may set yourselves impatiently to urge it by the inventions of the age, and you will find your art entirely immovable, either by screw or paddle. There's no way of getting good art, I repeat, but one—at once the simplest and most difficult—namely, to enjoy it. Examine the history of nations, and you will find this great fact clear and unmistakable on the front of it—that good art has only been produced by nations who rejoiced in it; fed themselves with it as if it were bread; basked in it as if it were sunshine; shouted at the sight of it; danced with the delight of it; quarrelled for it; fought for it; starved for it; died, in fact, precisely the opposite with it of what we want to do with it—they made it to keep, and we to sell.—*Ruskin's Lecture at Cambridge.*

MARSHAL VAILLANT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—Marshal Vaillant having been written to by a shoemaker of his own name for particulars concerning his family, the Marshal had the kindness (says *Autobiographie*) to give the following most honourable account of his career and origin:—"You have addressed to me a good letter, and the person who wrote it must be a good-hearted man. I should be very proud of his relationship, though I do not know if we shall be able to make it apparent. My father, whom I had the misfortune to lose in 1823, was Secretary of the district of Dijon, and afterwards Secretary-General of the Prefecture of the Cote d'Or in 1815. He was elected representative during the Cent-Jours; then deprived of his place at the Prefecture, imprisoned as Bonapartist, &c. I was then in the army of the Loire. My father died poor, but esteemed by all. I do not know that he had a single enemy. I do not resemble him in anything. He was thin, and I am stout. He was mild, and people find me cross. In fact, he had as many good qualities as they say I have faults, and I believe they are not mistaken. My father, who brought up a large family, was married to a Mlle. Camquin. A brother of my mother died at Genlis (Cote d'Or)—an excellent man, whom we constantly regret. I have no child, and this is the greatest sorrow that God has given me. I was born at Dijon, on the 6th of December, 1790. I scarcely recollect my mother. We were poor, very poor. We were carefully and tenderly brought up, but in the midst of privations of every sort. My nurse still lives at Dijon. God has not made any being more devoted than she, who received us as infants, and tended us with a love which I cannot express. She has refused twenty offers of marriage to live with us, who, however, gave her trouble enough. I entered the Polytechnic School at the age of sixteen, and I left it to enter the Engineers. The grade which has given us our most pleasure was that of corporal at the Polytechnic School. I was in the Russian campaign of 1813, and was made prisoner at its conclusion. I was at Waterloo. I was wounded at the defence of Paris in 1815. I had a leg torn by a shell at the siege of Algiers in 1830. My chiefs said that they were pleased with me at the siege of Anvers in 1822. Such, Sir, is my history, nearly complete. I shall be most happy if you find in it some proofs of a similarity of origin between your family and mine. I pray you to receive the assurance of my esteem.—MARSHAL VAILLANT."

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

DECEMBER.

THERE is no month in the year, and no country in the world, in which out-door amusement can be carried out with greater zest than during the above month. It is true that our islanders cannot enjoy the sports of the ice such as are to be found on the Neva; nor can they take part in the splendid sledge pageants of Vienna, or the exciting carole drives over the frozen snows of Upper and Lower Canada; but they have one immense advantage, which is, that if the severity of the season enables them to devote a portion of the winter to skating, sledging, and golfing, it leaves the remainder to be employed in shooting, coursing, or hunting. We have attended an Imperial sledging party at Vienna, when crowned heads and all the magnates of the Court graced the entertainment; when the bands of the noble Hungarian Guard accompanied them and whiled away the hours with their monster concerts—a concord of sweet sounds, and where each guest tried to outvie the other in the beauty of the vehicle, the magnificence of his horses, the costliness of the trappings, the splendour of the furs, and the harmony of the gold or silver bells attached to the arched necks of the high-couraged steeds. We have also formed one of the Quebec Sledge Club, and have paraded the streets and plains of that city, immortalised by Wolfe; and have driven a tandem on the ice close to the far-famed Falls of Niagara—all beautiful sights in their way, and which the mind could dwell upon with pleasure were it not for the severity of the winter, and the monotonous appearance of the snow-clad lowlands, mountains, and valleys for more than half the year. In our foggy clime, so quick are the transitions from frost to thaw that a man may skate upon the Serpentine on a Saturday, and have a splendid day with the Pytheley on the following Monday; may take part in a golfing match on a frozen Scotch lake at the beginning of the week, and kill a fox in the open with the Lothian Hounds before the termination of it; or drive a sledge through his park the very day that he may rattle away at the pheasants, woodcocks, and snipes. As in our last two Numbers we referred to hunting and shooting, we shall on the present occasion devote a few lines to the leash. To prove that this sport has not degenerated, we have only to record the fact that nearly twenty meetings are advertised for the present month; and when among the trysting-places we find Newmarket for England, Ardrossan for Scotland, and Cork for the Emerald Isle, there can be but little doubt that the ancient and delightful amusement of coursing was never held in greater consideration than in the present day. The value of the stakes, from the liberal subscriptions entered into by the numerous clubs, is such as to induce the lovers of the "leash" to spare neither pains nor expense to procure the best blood, and to bring their dogs to the slips in the highest possible condition; without which requisites no man can contend with much chance of success for any of the principal prizes. We have ever been a great admirer of the greyhound: the symmetry of its form and the elegance of its movements render it one of the most beautiful of its species; and we have watched with great delight the improvements which, year after year, have taken place in the regulations at the various meetings in the United Kingdom. Before, however, we proceed to notice coursing as it is, let us go back to bygone days, and we shall find that, among the dogs which attended our ancestors to the chase, none seem to have been more highly prized than greyhounds. They were, indeed, the favourite species during the middle ages. When a nobleman travelled he never went without these dogs: the hawk he bore upon his wrist, and the greyhound which ran before him, were certain indications of his rank; and, in ancient rolls, payments appear to have been often made in these valuable animals. They were chiefly useful in the pursuit of the hart, stag, and roebuck. Dr. Caius, the able assistant of Buffon, tells us that the leporarius takes its name *quod principaliter gradus sit inter canes*, the first in rank among dogs; and that it was formerly thus esteemed appears from the forest laws of King Canute, which enacted that no person under the degree of a gentleman should presume to keep one; and this view of the case is confirmed by the old Welsh saying—"Weth ei wath ei carch a'i alwener bowelldog;" which may be thus translated—"You may know a gentleman by his hawk, horse, and greyhound." Froissart gives an anecdote which does not reflect much credit upon the fidelity of this animal, for, when Richard II. was confined in Flint Castle, his favourite dog deserted him, and fawned, like other hipped courtiers, on his rival Bolingbroke. We have, however, a set-off to this treachery in Gêlert, the faithful hound of Llewellyn Prince of Wales. How graphic is the description given by William Spencer of the "hound smeared with gore," of the frantic father "plunging his vengeful sword in Gêlert's side," then his remorse after finding his "cherub boy unhurt by the side of a wolf," tremendous still in death!

Ah! what was then Llewellyn's pain?
For now the truth was clear:
The gallant hound the wolf had slain,
To save Llewellyn's heir.

Henry II., John, the three Edwards, Queen Elizabeth (in whose reign the laws of coursing were established by the Duke of Norfolk), and Charles I., were all devoted to that race.

The Isle of Dogs, now converted to purposes of commerce, derived its name from being the place where the spaniels and hounds of Edward III. were kept; and this locality was selected as being contiguous to Waltham and other Royal forests in Essex, whither his Majesty proceeded from his sporting and hunting quarters at Greenwich, in pursuit of woodcocks and red deer. In the days of Queen Bass, when the Virgin Queen was not disposed to take an active part in the pleasures of the chase, she usually stationed herself at the window to see the deer coursed; and among the records at Cowdray, Sussex, the present seat of Lord Egmont, but formerly the property of Lord Montacute, we find that her Majesty witnessed from a turret "sixteen bucks, all having fayre law, pulled down by hounds."

The English greyhound of the present day differs greatly from the alant or wolf-dog (called by Chaucer "alaun") of former times. He no longer possesses the ferocity of that race, but has become gentle and passive. Some years ago, however, the Earl of Orford, who looked upon the present breed as deficient in game and perseverance, introduced a cross of a bulldog; the result was that, after a certain number of generations, all trace of the latter animal was lost except his courage, and up to the present day the system is almost universally adopted. The noble Lord to whom we have above alluded may literally be said to have held "the ruling passion" for coursing "strong in death;" for on the morning that his favourite Czarina—who had started forty-seven times, and had always proved victorious—was matched in a heavy stake, the sporting patient eluded the care of his medical adviser and appeared on the course. The greyhounds were in the slips—the owner of Czarina was all anxiety. Again was she successful; but, at the moment this fresh honour was heaped upon her, her kind though eccentric master fell from his poney, and, pitching upon his head, was killed. The late Lord Rivers's kennels at Strathfieldsaye were the finest in England, and at one time his Lordship carried off every prize; but breeding too much in and in, and looking for speed more than stoutness, during the latter years of the noble Lord's life his greyhounds often suffered defeat.

Strange as it is, that while all the ingenuity of man has been exercised in bringing the breed of greyhounds to the greatest perfection, so as to acquire speed, courage, and resolution, and that no experiment has been wanting to train and break in the dogs, the hare, left to nature, continues to beat its pursuer single-handed. There are exceptions to every rule; and we well recollect upon one occasion the following circumstance taking place not far from Stoke, in the county of Sussex. A brace of hares were started by the finders exactly at the same moment, one making for the right, and the other for the left, of the valley under Bow Hill. The grey-

hounds happened to be a little wide of each other, and in consequence of this each dog only saw one hare. Away they went gallantly after their respective game, and the field of sportsmen separated, following their favourite dogs. After a beautiful course, or, strictly speaking, two courses, the running being strong, both Luath and Loyal succeeded in killing their hares.

A greyhound, according to an ancient authority (Wynkyn de Worde, 1495), ought to answer the following description:—

Head like a snake,
Neck like a drake,
Foot like a cat,
Tayle like a ratte,
Syde like a treme,
Chyne like a breme.

LITERATURE.

LETTERS FROM HIGH LATITUDES. By Lord DUFFERIN. Murray.

A fourth and cheaper edition has just been issued of this pleasant little work, which contains an account of a voyage made by Lord Dufferin, in his own yacht, to Iceland, Jan Mayen, and Spitzbergen, in the summer of 1856. The young nobleman is an amateur sailor—an enthusiastic votary of a manly and truly English pastime, in which (as may be gathered from his own simple and perfectly modest narrative) he has shown a degree of courage, coolness, and nautical skill not unworthy of a professional seaman. His book cannot be said to contain any information that is absolutely new. Voyages and travels are almost an exhausted branch of literature; for where is the corner of the globe that has not been explored and described again and again? It is only in minuteness of observation, graphic truth of description, and freshness of style, that anything like novelty is to be found; and of this species of novelty Lord Dufferin's "Letters from High Latitudes" are by no means destitute. His materials, moreover, are not yet quite "used up." The interesting island of Iceland, and the shores of Norway and Lapland, will continue to afford additions to our stock of knowledge for a long time to come.

It was to Iceland that Lord Dufferin, starting from the Western Isles of Scotland, first directed his course. He spent some time at Reykjavik, the capital, and made several excursions into the interior, visiting the singular natural phenomena of the island, and receiving everywhere the warmest hospitality from the inhabitants, on whose simple and primitive manners modern innovations are making little change. With all their purity of manners, however, the Icelanders are magnificent toppers. Our voyager describes a symposium at the house of a Reykjavik magnate, at which the Bishop, the Chief Justice, and other dignitaries of the city, were guests—a scene of "tipsy jollity," which beats the most genial of Christopher North's "Noctes Ambrosianæ" all to nothing. There are some statistics relative to the finances, trade, population, and agriculture of the island, which are curious and suggestive; and the famous Geysers, and other strange effects of volcanic convulsions, are well described.

Leaving Iceland, the voyagers steered their course to the little island of Jan Mayen, on the coast of Greenland—a remarkable object, rarely visited and little known. It is a volcanic rock, rising straight out of the sea to the height of nearly 7000 feet, and pointed like the spire of a church. It was discovered by Captain Fotherby in 1614. Soon after, the Dutch Government, wishing to establish a settlement for boiling blubber in the neighbourhood of the whale-fishing grounds, induced seven seamen to volunteer wintering on the island. They all perished; and we have met with few things more touching than the account which our author gives of their fate:—

Huts were built for them, and, having been furnished with an ample supply of salt provisions, they were left to resolve the problem as to whether or no human beings could support the severities of the climate. Standing on the shore, these seven men saw their comrades' parting sails sink down beneath the sun—then watched the sun sink as had sunk the sails; but extracts from their own simple narrative are the most touching record I can give you of their fate:—

"The 26th of August our fleet set sail for Holland with a strong north-east wind, and a hollow sea, which continued all that night. The 28th, the wind the same; it began to snow very hard; we then shared half a pound of tobacco betwixt us, which was to be our allowance for a week. Towards evening we went about together to see whether we could discover anything worth our observation; but met with nothing." And so on for many a weary day of sleet and storm.

On the 8th of September they "were frightened by a noise of something falling to the ground," probably some volcanic disturbance. A month later it becomes so cold that their linen, after a moment's exposure to the air, becomes frozen like a board. Huge fleets of ice beleaguered the island, the sun disappears, and they spend most of their time in "rehearsing to one another the adventures that had befallen them both by sea and land." On the 12th of December they kill a bear, having already begun to feel the effects of a salt diet. At last comes New Year's-day, 1636. "After having wished each other a happy new year, and success in our enterprise, we went to prayers, to disburden our hearts before God." On the 25th of February (the very day on which Wallenstein was murdered) the sun reappeared. By the 22nd of March scurvy had already declared itself. "For want of refreshments we began to be very heartless, and so afflicted that our legs are scarcely able to bear us." On the 3rd of April, "there being no more than two of us in health, we killed for them the only two pullets we had left; and they fed pretty heartily upon them, in hopes it might prove a means to recover part of their strength. We were sorry we had not a dozen more for their sake." On Easter-day, Adrian Carman, of Schiedam, their clerk, dies. "The Lord have mercy upon his soul, and upon us all, we being very sick." During the next few days they seem all to have got rapidly worse; only one is strong enough to move about; he has learnt writing from his comrades since coming to the island, and it is he who concludes the melancholy story. "The 23rd (April) the wind blew from the same corner, with small rain. We were by this time reduced to a very deplorable state, there being none of them all, except myself, that were able to help themselves, much less one another, so that the whole burden lay upon my shoulders; and I perform my duty as well as I am able, as long as God pleases to give me strength. I am just now a-going to help our Commander out of his cabin, at his request, because he imagined by this change to ease his pain, he then struggling with death." For seven days this gallant fellow goes on "striving to do his duty," that is to say, making entries in the journal as to the state of the weather, that being the principal object their employers had in view when they left them on the island; but on the 30th of April his strength too gave way, and his failing hand could do no more than trace an incomplete sentence on the page.

Meanwhile succour and reward are on their way toward the forlorn garrison. On the 4th of June, up again above the horizon rise the sails of the Zealand fleet; but no glad faces come forth to greet the boats as they pull towards the shore; and when their comrades search for those they had hoped to find alive and well, lo! each lies dead in his own hut—one with an open Prayer-book by his side, another with his hand stretched out towards the ointment he had used for his stiffened joints, and the last survivor with the unfinished journal still lying by his side.

Lord Dufferin afterwards penetrated into the regions of the "far north," and reached the northern extremity of Spitzbergen, at 80 degrees of latitude, and within a hundred miles as far north as any ship has ever succeeded in getting. He encountered both difficulties and dangers; and his narrative will be interesting to every lover of maritime adventure. It is in a plain, animated, epistolary style, evidently written under the impressions and excitement of the moment; and the whole gives a most agreeable idea of the young nobleman's manly character, lively temper, and kindly disposition.

FRAGMENTARY REMAINS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC, OF SIR HUMPHRY DAVY, Bart., with a Sketch of his Life, &c. Edited by his Brother, JOHN DAVY, M.D., F.R.S. Churchill.

The name of Sir Humphry Davy must ever be honoured for that most invaluable of all his discoveries, the miner's safety-lamp; the invention of which resulted from his researches into the nature of that terrible and invisible agent, carburetted hydrogen, better known as "firedamp." Apart, however, from this discovery, his reputation was deservedly high from his investigations in voltaic electricity, in connection with chemistry, and as a new agent of chemical analysis. The marvellous results of his discoveries in the field of research earned for him a European reputation, and raised the character of our Royal Society—of which he was a Fellow—to a height it had never before attained. In sciences collateral to chemistry the researches of Davy cast a reflected lustre; in short, it was his investigations that opened out a new era in the history of chemistry, and created a revolution in chemical science hardly less remarkable

than that which had been accomplished by the genius of Lavoisier. Although it must be acknowledged that some of Davy's great triumphs in chemical philosophy have been eclipsed by the more brilliant discoveries made since his death, yet we cannot lose sight of the fact that from him science received an impulse which has exerted its influence over all his followers to this day. The life of such a son of genius deserves to be known, and has indeed received an affectionate tribute at the hands of his brother in the collected works, extending to nine volumes, and likewise in a thick quarto volume by the late Dr. Paris; but the price at which these were published was a prohibitive one to the general public. We therefore are among those who appreciate the present attempt to embody a sketch of his life with such fragmentary remains as have not heretofore appeared in print, including many highly interesting letters from Southey, Coleridge, and other eminent men contemporary with Davy.

The editor, Dr. John Davy, has accomplished his labour of love with a jealous care for a brother's reputation, and produced a volume of great value and of sufficient interest to cause it to be extensively read.

ON COLOUR; AND ON THE NECESSITY FOR A GENERAL DIFFUSION OF TASTE AMONG ALL CLASSES, &c. By Sir J. GARDNER WILKINSON, D.C.L., &c. Murray.

A natural consequence of the increasing taste for the fine arts which is now manifesting itself amongst all classes of the community is the formation of a great number of new and independent opinions upon the principles which are supposed to regulate those arts, and a disposition to active discussion upon all questions relating to them. Prescription is thus for a time deposed from the high seat of authority it had hitherto occupied, and a sort of universal suffrage substituted in its place. The result necessarily has been to elicit a great many novel suggestions, which, if not all consistent with one another, and not half of them sound and well founded, are at least interesting as evidences of a productive intelligence amongst us.

In the present volume Sir Gardner Wilkinson, so well known by his previous archaeological labours, enters upon one or two of the fields which are comprised in the vast domain of design. His work must be pronounced fragmentary, and somewhat illogical in arrangement, for "colour" is but one of many constituent elements of the arts of design; and the question of "the necessity for a general diffusion of taste among all classes," which is the larger subject should have ranked as Part I. instead of II. in the present volume. But we are obliged to the author for what he has done, even though he has not done it so completely and methodically as we could have wished. His pages abound in facts and suggestions of the highest interest; and, though the arguments and theories he bases upon them cannot hope in all cases to meet with universal concurrence (for there have always been differences of opinion on these matters), they will at least command respect from all who know anything of the subject.

Sir Gardner contends, and contends successfully, against the old dogma, long so complacently insisted upon as orthodox by the orthodox few, that "none but artists can judge of art." He insists, "Nor is it necessary for an individual to have exercised an art in order to comprehend the excellence of its productions. Many of the best judges of pictures (he goes on to say) are not artists, as many very good judges of architecture are not architects; and, indeed, considering the number of frightful buildings in many parts of the world, and the small proportion of beautiful, compared to the multiplicity of faulty specimens put up within the last hundred years, it is evident that a claim to exclusive taste is not possessed *ex officio* by any architect." Upon this foundation the author builds the argument that, as the taste of a nation in art must be the reflex of the impressions and predilections of the majority, it is of the highest importance that the cultivation of taste be general amongst all classes. This is urged towards the end of the second part of the volume as a conclusion to some very pertinent observations "on taste in ornamental design," which deal comprehensively enough with all that concerns beauty of form and composition, making occasional reference both to ancient and modern examples.

Turning back to the essay on colour, we cannot quite go along with Sir Gardner when he disparages the importance of a theory in defining the principles of harmony, and would leave all to the instinct of the eye. The perception of harmony in colours, he insists, is not to be acquired:—"Like a correct ear for music, it is a natural gift. Theory will not form it, as theory will not enable any one to detect a false note. The power depends on the perceptive faculty; and unless any one possess this he will vainly attempt to lay down rules for the guidance of others." Then where are we to go for our canons of criticism to decide between conflicting tastes as to what is correct and harmonious, or the reverse, in the combinations of colour? Who is to decide amongst a thousand spontaneous opinions, formed only as the result of impressions produced on the eye, which is the correct one? And upon what ground is the author entitled to claim respect for his own careful and often judicious remarks upon the subject—as, for instance, in his elaborate list of combinations of colours, with their effects (pp. 113-145)—if any new and uninformed eye may arrive at and maintain conclusions wholly opposite? Let us hope, on the contrary, that correct taste, both as to colour and form, is positive and certain, capable of being prescribed and transmitted from age to age, and not an accidental gift. It is under such conditions only that works of the class to which the present volume belongs, and which we are glad to see every day increasing in number, importance, and influence, can hope to be of any effect in promoting the cultivation of art amongst us. Sir Gardner Wilkinson's work will be read with pleasure and interest by all who seek after the beautiful in form and colour.

MARYLAND.—(To the Editor).—Mr. Calvert is of course right in his assertion that Maryland was not named after Queen Mary, which would involve an anachronism of nearly a century. But his other assertion, that it received its name from Mary Calvert, wife of Lord Baltimore, is questionable. Any honour put upon her father, Sir George Calvert, would have been well placed, and the relation in which both her father and her husband stood towards the American plantations would make such an origin of the name probable. But Bancroft, whose diligence and research are unquestionable, and who is willing even to give due honour in that quarter, expressly states in his history, vol. I., ch. vii., that Maryland was named after Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France, and wife of Charles I. of England.—G. J.

TIDINESS AND MORALITY.—If tidiness be important everywhere, what must it be in the dwellings of the poor? In these, so far as my experience has gone, tidiness and morality are always in direct proportion. You can see at once when you enter a poor man's cottage (always with your hat off, my friend) how his circumstances are, and generally how his character is. If the world is going against him, if hard work and constant pinching will hardly get food and clothing for the children, you see the fact in the untidy house; the poor mistress of it has no heart for that constant effort which is needful in the cottage to keep things right; she has no heart for the constant stitching which is needful to keep the poor little children's clothes on their backs. Many a time it has made my heart sore to see, in the relaxation of wonted tidiness, the first indication that things are going amiss, that hope is dying, and the poor struggling pair are feeling that their heads are getting under water at last. Ah there is often a sad significance in the hearth no longer so cleanly swept, in the chest of drawers wanting a handle, in little Jamie's torn jacket, which a few stitches would mend, but which I remember torn for these ten days past!—Fraser.

A STEAMER OF NOVEL CONSTRUCTION.—The following description of a new steamer is from the Boston (U.S.) Journal:—"Brown and Lovell, the well-known shipbuilders at East Boston, are constructing in their yard a small steamer which is to be propelled in a novel manner. She is built as an experiment—the inventor being furnished with funds to construct her by some of the leading shipbuilders in this city. The hull is fifty-two feet long, and thirteen feet wide at the stern, and tapers gradually to the bows, which are very sharp. She is five feet deep. On deck she will have a cabin nineteen feet long. She will be worked by an engine of 12-horse power, to which will be attached the propellers—one at the stern, three feet in diameter, to work in the water; and one at the stem, eight feet in diameter, to work in the air. The air-propeller is attached to a shaft which connects with the engine and also with the water-propeller at the stern. It is supported by a post at the stem. Both propellers will be worked by steam. The smoke-pipe will lie horizontally on the deck. The inventor is confident that by this arrangement he can easily get twenty-five or thirty miles an hour speed out of this craft. We understand that the invention has been tried on a small boat in our harbor, and has worked admirably."



THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP AT SEA.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAMSHIP AT SEA. Now that the putting to sea of the *Great Eastern* is only a question of such time as will be necessary to fit her in every respect for her first voyage, it is not an inappropriate moment to give to our readers a picture of the vessel from a point of view in which she has not hitherto been taken; and, accordingly, she is here represented as she will appear on the occasion of her being at last one of the "outward bound"!

THE "GREAT EASTERN" BREAKING FROM HER MOORINGS. It may perhaps be recollected that on the 5th of April last, during one of the most severe of the sharp north-easterly squalls which prevailed at that time and swept up the river, the moorings of the *Great Eastern*, steam-ship, were subjected to a severe strain—a strain under which some of those on the port bow at last gave way, and for a time exposed the vessel to a certain amount of peril, notwithstanding the number and immense strength of the means used to hold her, stem and stern, in the position she occupied on the Deptford side of the stream. Ever since the ship had occupied that berth her holdfasts had been more or less severely tested; and on one occasion, which occurred a few days after her launch, she swerved to such an extent into the centre of the river that two of the largest of Trotman's anchors which hung at her bows had immediately to be let go to check her. With the additional security which the vast strength and tenacity of these anchors afforded, her position was believed to be perfectly secure as far as regarded any further dragging. It seemed, however, that the mooring-chains, strong as they were, were not able to resist the violent strain caused by the wind on the day in question on the vessel's side—a pressure which, in the case of some of the squalls, amounted to at least 600 tons on the whole surface. Under this great

strain one of the mooring-chains in the port bow parted about twenty feet below the hawsehole, and threw such an unfair weight upon the others that a second stem-chain broke, and allowed the ship's bows to swing in towards the Deptford shore. Mr. Prouse, the chief officer, who had charge of the vessel, immediately took every precaution to secure her safety, and his skill and tact enabled him at once to repair the mishap. Under his direction some large hawsers were taken out and made fast to the stern moorings of the *Dreadnought* hospital-ship, which kept the *Great Eastern* from further drifting, and then, with the assistance of three powerful tugs, her head was again hauled round into its old position. Some additional mooring-chains of great strength were also procured from Mr. Brown Lennox's factory and the Thames Conservancy depot, and with these she was made fast beyond the chance of further accident, although it was thought advisable to retain the assistance of one of the tugs during the night in case of the weather becoming more unfavourable, and its being necessary to lay down more chains or to take out fresh hawsers. Of course all kinds of rumours were about with regard to the supposed accident, but beyond the above facts there was not the slightest ground for them; she did not break adrift, as it was said, nor did she do herself and everything else in the river an immense amount of damage. She neither injured herself nor anything else.

On the following day advantage was taken of a favourable change in the state of the weather to secure the ship against any future chance of accident, and in the course of a few days the whole of the mooring-chains which had given way were replaced by others of the newest and strongest kind. It may be stated that the *Great Eastern* was moored fore and aft by five powerful 2½-inch mooring-chains at each end, each of these chains being held by at least one, and in some cases by two, strong and heavy anchors deeply set in the river's bed. The manner in which these were disposed



THE "GREAT EASTERN" BREAKING FROM HER MOORINGS.

were, at the stem, two on the port and two on the starboard bow, with one carried out straight ahead, and the length of each chain varying from 100 fathoms on the Deptford to 100 on the Millwall side of the river. All these moorings were laid down early in November, 1857, when the launch of the vessel first commenced. On that memorable Sunday when the *Great Eastern* was the first time regularly afloat, she was conducted to this berth and made fast in the way already described. However, in the course of a few days after, during the prevalence of some very squally weather, one or two of the anchors of the mooring-chains came home in a manner that necessitated extra precautions, and they were accordingly backed by some of Trotman's anchors in the way that guaranteed their holding under any strain that was likely to come upon them at that season of the year. But the place in which the vessel was moored, in the outer bend of the river, exposed to the full sweep of both wind and tide up the stream, occasionally put her holdfasts to a severe test.

On the 5th of April, it is stated by an eyewitness, the north-easterly squalls which broke across the river were most violent, now and then blowing with all the force of a full gale. Exposed to the same wind in a readied, a single chain and anchor would have sufficed to hold the monster ship, which would of course have ridden head to wind, but moored as she was in the river, stem and stern, with two-thirds of her large broadside exposed to the full force of the squall, all the stem mooring-chains were insufficient to hold her. The worst squall took place about one o'clock on the 5th of April; pressed by the whole force of this, the 100-fathom mooring-chain on the port bow rose up from the water, and, after remaining as rigid as a bar of iron under the tremendous strain, parted, as has been above stated, about twenty feet below the hawsehole. The link which gave way went off into the centre of the

river as if fired from a cannon; and the vessel, having thus parted its mainstay, inclined towards the Deptford shore, and became still more open to the sweep of the wind and tide. What followed was then a matter of course, and, one after another, the whole of the four remaining mooring-chains parted like packthread in the course of a few minutes. As each went, the *Great Eastern's* bows drove nearer and nearer to the Deptford side. Fortunately there were only a few small vessels inside her, the one immediately next her being an old barge, which acted as a fender to the vessel beyond. On these the big ship pressed, until neither wind nor tide could move her any further, and so she remained without injury to herself or others. Although every necessary step was taken to prevent her drifting further by the officers on board, Captain Harrison, her commander, who was at Liverpool, was at once telegraphed for, and arrived on board late on the evening of the 5th of April. Under his direction three of the principal mooring-chains were repaired, and a new one of greater strength, and 120 fathoms long, taken out to the centre of the river, and with these the vast fabric easily held on till the following morning, when, the weather moderating, the rest of the chains were repaired, and the vessel easily worked back to her old position. Subsequently, in place of the old mooring-chains, part of the new cables of the ship herself were laid down, and which were tested to a strain of 150 tons. If those chains had been completed at the time the moorings were laid down, some others would have been used.

It is this incident which the Engraving we give in this week's Number represents; and as the occurrence was one of unusual interest at the time, and is now calculated to be worthy of consideration in reference to future operations in connection with the ship, we have embodied here the substance of two separate accounts of the matter, which have been received from reliable sources.

THE CITIES OF THE PLAIN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

THE asserted discovery by M. de Sauley of the sites of the "Cities of the Plain" has been satisfactorily refuted by Lieutenant Vandervelde, in the instances of Sodom and Zoar, and I think I can as satisfactorily dispose of another—to wit, Gomorrah.

In the course of a journey to the shores of the Dead Sea I went over precisely the same ground as M. de Sauley, but in the reversed direction, he ascending from the Dead Sea to Jerusalem via Neby Mousa, and I descending to it.

It is at the foot of the steep pass called Nukb Kuneiterah in Dr. Robinson's map, spelt by M. de Sauley Quenetrach (vol. 2, ch. 2, new edition,) that he announces the astounding discovery "of the skeleton of a large city," extending, without interruption, over a space of more than six thousand yards, called by his Arab guides Kharbet Feshkah, Kharbet Yahoud, and Kharbet Goumaran. Catching at the sound of the latter—if, indeed, the sound ever reached his ear—he unhesitatingly pronounces this skeleton of a large city which he has had "the good fortune to be the first to point out to geographers and archaeologists" to be the ruins of Gomorrah. He wisely, however, inserts a saving clause in this extraordinary account, viz., that the ruins, extending, as he describes, over six thousand yards, are only distinguishable by a practised eye, and that it is very probable a hundred successive travellers might pass them by without the slightest idea of their existence. No wonder "his fellow-traveller, L'Abbé Michon, laughed in his face, as much as to tell him he was dreaming."

As one of "a hundred travellers," with a tolerably well-practised eye for ruins too, I unhesitatingly pronounce this "skeleton of a large city" to be an absolute myth. There does not exist a vestige of anything that could by any means be tortured into such a discovery, except the foundations of a small tower at Ain el Feshkah, described by Dr. Robinson.

Monsieur de Sauley's "avenues of upright stones," "boundary ditches," "suburbs," "long walls," and "square inclosures," are but the confused heaps of boulders, &c., brought down by the winter torrents from the precipitous ravines above. This same El Feshkah M. de Sauley would fain identify with Pisgah, on the assumed possibility—possible only to him, however—of the word in Hebrew translated (in the account of the death of Moses) "on the summit of," really signifying "opposite to!"

M. de Sauley, throughout his journey, seems bent on opposing the generally-received opinion that the waters of the Dead Sea cover the Cities of the Plain. At page 444, vol. 1, he vauntingly points out in support of his theory that in Genesis xix. 24, describing the overthrow (the frequent repetition of which word in verses 25 and 29 would seem to imply a convulsion of nature), no mention is made of the intervention of waters, forgetting, however, that in chap. xiv. v. 3, the five cities are described as "joined together in the Vale of Siddim, which is the Salt Sea." Granting, as we are bound to grant, that the agent of destruction was "fire and brimstone from heaven," what can be clearer than that by a subsidence of the plain, whether sudden or gradual is not very material, a lake is described by Moses, B.C. 1450, where cities stood four hundred and fifty years previous?

Confirmation, however, if such be necessary, is not wanting of the authenticity of the inspired historian's narrative. We know how often in Scripture, we might almost say invariably, proper names are applied to persons and places indicative of some distinctive peculiarity or event incident to them, and that the name is made use of anterior to the narrative of the event. Sodom and Gomorrah are striking examples of this, and tell their own tale without the aid of traveller or critic. The former, according to Gesenius, signifies *inflammable*, as a city built of bituminous asphalt might well be termed. My guides told me that very frequently after earthquakes, with which Syria is so often afflicted, masses of asphalt as large sometimes "as a bullock," becoming detached from the bottom, float to the surface, and drift to shore, where it is collected by the Arabs and taken to Jerusalem and Hebron for sale. I could not learn to what use it is applied; in former times, no doubt, it served to embalm Egyptians. The asphalt worked by the inhabitants of Bethlehem into cups and other relics is quarried from the vicinity of the so-called Tomb of Moses, Neby Mousa, at the head of the Kuneiterah pass.

Gomorrah, in like manner (preserved in the Arabic, Ghamarah), signifies *submersion*, its indisputable fate! The legend has long been current that the ruins of cities are visible in the waters of the sea; and I have myself seen, about two miles or two miles and a half from the mouth of the Jordan, an islet on which I could discern several roughly-hewn square stones and one or more very simple columns.

Maudrell alludes to, but did not see, the islet; but the Superior of the Latin Convent, who informed him of it, had been on it, and described it as above.

From the silence of subsequent travellers, the islet is, doubtless, submerged for years consecutively; but at the season of the year I visited the sea (December), after two years' excessive drought, it had emerged, as nearly as I could judge, some twelve or fifteen feet, and was distant three-quarters of a mile from the shore where I stood. Whether this be Sodom or Gomorrah, Adinah, or Zeboim, I am not bold enough to say.

Geologists will doubtless feel interested in a curious phenomenon described by M. de Sauley, vol. 1, page 175, "that in the vicinity of Mar Saba the soil constantly exhibited red veins of calcined flint, always taking the same inclination and converging to a common centre, as if ejected from a crater or the springing of a mine, these volcanic eruptions piercing secondary formations of earlier existence than themselves."

I can truly say that when in this vicinity I saw no such systematic craters; but M. de Sauley was more fortunate: "he constantly found them at the exact places he was prepared to look for them."

His identification of Maaleh Akrabbim, "the Ascent of the Scorpions," at Wady Ez Zaweirah, is unanswerable. "There is every reason," says he at page 597, "to suppose the Ouadi Ez Zoukra is precisely the Pass, or Ascent, of the Scorpions, mentioned in Holy Writ. For my own part, I am satisfied on the subject; and, at all events, I can attest that the Ouadi is, in every respect, entitled to that denomination. You cannot turn over a single pebble in the Nedjib (Nukb, or Pass) without finding one of these unpopular animals. They stroll even into our tents when disturbed from their accustomed hiding-places." The proverb says, "Habit is second nature;" and so it is, with good reason. A month ago the sight of a scorpion affected my nervous system; to-day the apparition of one of these creatures, even when unexpected, has ceased to cause the slightest emotion. I merely tread upon it with perfect composure—by this I mean to convey, without having acquired a greater liking for scorpions, I have ceased to be afraid of them.

The foregoing is the sole proof adduced in support of his theory, and I have only further to add that I passed a night in this same locality without the good fortune of seeing one of "these unpopular animals" strolling into my tent.

To conclude for the present. I will ask if M. de Sauley be justified in thus slandering (at vol. 1, p. 181) the Arabs:—"A good lie is readily forged in Arabia, and in this traffic Europeans, with all their aptitude, are poor practitioners in comparison." A PILORIM.

P.S. The consideration of the memorable event of the overthrow of the five cities and the formation of the lake naturally leads to another *vezatâ* *questio*—What became of the waters of the Jordan previously to it? Burckhardt's theory, that they flowed through El Ghor and El Arabah to Akabah, at the head of the eastern fork of the Red Sea, has long since, I believe, been given up as untenable; all the valleys and ravines to the south of the lake lead down to it, and the watershed between the Dead and Red Seas is stated by Dr. Robinson to be only a few miles north of Akabah. We need not, however, it has occurred to me, travel very far for a solution of this mystery. I refer to the absorption of the waters of the Barada and Awaj (the Abana and Pharpar of Damascus) in the marshy lakes south-east of that city. Though neither be equal in volume to the Jordan, the supply brought down by the Barada alone is very great, notwithstanding a portion is drawn off by the nine or ten canals in the city. The loss by evaporation in the parched and heated plains east of the city must be excessive; and, if such be the case at 2360 feet above the Mediterranean, how much the greater must be that of the cavity of the Dead Sea, 1300 feet and upwards, below that level?

THE COCHIN CHINESE.—Cochin China not having formed a State separate from China until some centuries after the birth of Christ, the features of the inhabitants, and most of their customs, their writing, and the ceremonies which they still retain, show their Chinese origin, and this resemblance is more strongly marked in the northern provinces. The marriages, processions, and funerals are conducted in the same manner in the two countries. They entertain the same religious superstitions, make offerings to idols, consult oracles, and have recourse to charms for the cure of diseases. They make use of the same kind of food, and their culinary operations are similar. They have the same musical instrument, the same games of chance, and are also equally addicted to training cocks and quails for fighting. Although the writing characters are the same in both countries, yet the language spoken by the inhabitants of Cochin China is with difficulty understood by the Chinese. As in China, the system of moral conduct is founded on the precepts of Confucius, but they are not very rigidly followed. In China these precepts are written up in letters of gold in all the houses, and even in the public streets, but they are very rarely seen in Cochin China. The inhabitants are very lively, and incessant talkers, while the Chinese, on the contrary, are grave; the former are open, and familiar in their manners, whereas the latter are cold and reserved. The habits of the Cochin Chinese, since they have formed a separate people, have very much changed; they no longer wear thick shoes, large satin boots, and wadded stuff petticoats, like the Chinese, but go with their legs naked, and frequently barefooted. Their long black hair is tied up into a knot at the top of the head, being the way in which the Chinese wore it before the Tartars compelled them to shave their crowns and only wear their long tails as they do at present. Some of the Cochin Chinese tie a handkerchief round their heads like a turban; others have hats or caps of different forms and materials, and so put on as to protect their faces from the sun. They also make use of parasols made of Chinese paper or of large leaves of a certain tree, and use fans formed of palm-leaves or catkins.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K., Manchester.—As the resolution of your club, or rather of that section of it which presumes to be the mouthpiece of the rest—"That, in all fairness and consideration, Mr. Staunton should have told Mr. Morphy long before he did that he declined the proposed match"—is founded solely upon an *ex parte* statement, it is worthless. Below will be found another and a very different resolution—a resolution unanimously passed by a society of gentlemen and scholars, who have been at the trouble, before expressing their opinion, to hear both sides. Which think you is entitled to most consideration?

W. T. P., Camden-town.—In the position sent, with the best play on both sides, it appears that Black should win.

A. CLEGGAN.—You must have copied the position incorrectly, for the very first move, "R takes B P (ch)," is impossible.

S., Lahore.—The game by correspondence is spoiled by the feebleness of the attack, which is a pity, because it would have served to introduce a new defensive move opportunely.

I. D. L.—Mr. Morphy may infer what he chooses from the paragraph in question. All we are concerned about is its truth; and, since he persists in complaining that it was not "consonant with fact," we shall be obliged by his showing in what particular. We asserted that he came to England without representatives to arrange the terms, and without money for the stakes, of a match for £1000; and further, that the proposal to reduce this amount for the stakes to one-half, when there was a prospect of his playing Mr. Staunton, was made by him, and not by the English players. We assert, too, that in not appearing at the Birmingham Tourney to compete with Mr. Staunton, and in not accepting his offer to play a few games at his residence, Mr. Morphy plainly shows that "reputation" is not "the only incentive" he recognises.

R. L. M., Glasgow.—Your friend's variation on the sixth move for the defence in the Evans' Gambit is not tenable: White would answer with Kt to Kt 5th and get by far the better game.

R. T. (Bayswater), Bialston, G. C. L., and others.—Mr. Healey admits your solution of No. 768 in three moves to be indisputable.

B. M. M., Nova Scotia.—1. They shall receive attention. That previously sent you will observe has been inserted. 2. Your solution of Problem 768 is perfectly correct.

P. H.—The player giving the odds of the "Capped Pawn" must of necessity play a very defensive game for a long time; or his opponent, by the sacrifice of two or three pieces, may win the Pawn, which of course ends the game. The main object of the odds-giver at first should be to cover and hedge round the *pion coiffe* with as many men as possible. When this priceless Pawn is rendered unassailable he may proceed to attack his adversary, and endeavour by his superior skill to win all his pieces; remembering that, while any are left, it is very hazardous to move the Pawn.

H. M., Golden-square.—The only recognised and responsible Chess Club at the West end of London is the St. George's, 29, King-street, St. James's-street. If unable to join this you may obtain play at the well-known Divan in the Strand; and at Storey's Chess rooms in Rathbone-place.

*. Any amateur desirous of a game by correspondence may hear of an opponent by addressing W., Post-office, Piccadilly.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 764.

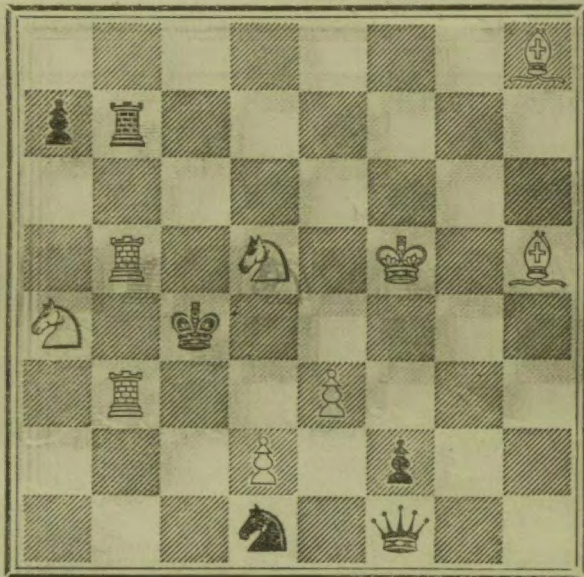
(See the Number for October 9.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 3rd	K to K 5th (a)	3. Q mates at K B 4th,	
2. Q to Q 6th	Any move	K 6th, or Q 3rd	
(a) 1.	P to Q 4th	2. B takes R	Any move
(Black has other moves, but none of more avail.)		3. Q mates	

PROBLEM No. 772.

By G. M.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN CALCUTTA.

BETWEEN MESSRS. MACKEY AND HARDCASTLE.

(Sicilian Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	21. B to K 2nd (d)	R to K Kt 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	22. K to B sq	R to K 4th
3. Q takes P	K Kt to B 3rd	23. Q to her 3rd (c)	P to K R 3rd (f)
4. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	24. R to Q sq	R to K R 4th
5. Q home	P to K 3rd	25. Kt home	R to K R 7th
6. K Kt to B 3rd	K B to Q Kt 5th	26. B to his 3rd	B takes B
7. K B to Q 3rd	Castles	27. Q takes B	Q to Q B 5th (ch)
8. Q B to Q 2nd	P to Q 4th	28. Q to her 3rd	Q takes Q R P
9. P takes P	P takes P	29. R to K sq (g)	Q to Q R 5th
10. Castles	B takes Kt	30. P to Q Kt 3rd	Q to B 3rd
11. Q B takes B	B to K Kt 5 (a)	31. Q to K 4th	Q to K B 3rd
12. P to K R 3rd	B to K R 4th	32. Kt to K B 3rd	R to K R 8th (ch)
13. K R to K sq (b)	P to Q 5th	33. K to his 2nd	Q to Q R 3rd (ch)
14. Q B to Q 2nd	P to her 4th	34. K to Q 2nd	Q to Q R 4th (ch)
15. Q B to K B 4th	K R to K sq	35. K to Q 3rd	Q to Q B 6 (ch) (h)
16. R takes R (ch)	R takes R	36. K to his 2nd	R takes R (ch)
17. P to K Kt 4th	K Kt takes P	37. Kt takes R	Q to B 3rd (i)
18. P takes Kt	B takes P	38. Q takes Q	P takes Q
19. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to K 4th (c)	39. P to Q Kt 4th (k)	P to K Kt 4th
20. B takes Kt	R takes B	40. Kt to K B 3rd	

And after a few moves White resigned.

Notes by one of the Combatants.

- (a) P to Q 5th is obviously futile without first pinning the Knight.
- (b) This move is preparatory to P to K 4th, and in anticipation of White sacrificing the Knight.
- (c) The following variations show that if White had played Q to K R 4th he must at least have recovered the lost piece, e.g.—
19. Q to K R 4th | 20. K B to K 2nd (best)
(If Black plays 20. Q B to Kt 3rd, White replies with R to K 8th, winning the Queen.)
20. P to Kt 4th | 21. K to Kt sq | P to B 4th
21. Q B to K Kt 3rd (d) | P to B 4th | 22. B to R 2nd (e) | R takes B
22. Q to her 3rd (best) | Q to K 6th (ch) | 23. Q takes K | B takes Kt
(And if Black checks with Queen at King's 8th, the White King goes to Kt 2nd, winning easily. If Queen to B sq, White checks at Kt 5th, and on Bishop interposing takes it off, again with a winning game.)
24. Kt takes Kt P (best) | Q to R 4th | 25. B takes P (best) | B takes B
(If 25. Black takes Bishop, White takes Knight, getting one of the Bishops immediately after.)
26. Q to her Kt 3rd (ch) | And the game appears to be equal.
- (d) The only move. If 21. K to Kt 3rd, B takes Kt | 22. Q takes B | R to Kt 4th (ch) | Winning the Queen or mating next move.
- (e) Again this appears the only move. Black's position is cramped and uncomfortable, and the least mistake would lose him the surplus piece.
- (f) This is necessary, although it looks like a lost move.
- (g) Losing time. Black's idea is to prevent the Queen from going to K 3rd, that he may play Kt to R 3rd and K to Kt sq, winning the exchange; but it is unsound, since White can either attack the Kt with Q, or check with R at R 5th, in either case saving the exchange.
- (h) This precludes any more checks from the Queen.
- (i) White has no prospect of winning, and little chance of being able to draw; but whatever chances he might have had are recklessly thrown away by these last two moves. He ought to have kept his Rook and Queen as long as possible, with an eye to "perpetual check" or picking up another Pawn; or until he could advance his own Pawns on the King's side.
- (k) The Knight will now win the Pawns on Queen's side at his leisure.

MR. STAUNTON AND MR. MORPHY.

At a meeting of the Cambridge University Chess Club, held Nov. 26, 1858, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—"That the Cambridge University Chess Club, recognising the important services rendered by Mr. Staunton to the cause of chess, and seeing with regret the ungenerous attacks which have for some time past been directed against him by a certain section of the press notorious for its anti-English tendencies, are of opinion that, under the peculiar circumstances in which Mr. Staunton found himself placed, it was scarcely possible for him to do otherwise than to decline the proposed match with Mr. Morphy; and that his allowing the challenge to remain open so long as there appeared the slightest hope of his being able to play was, beyond all question, the proper course to be adopted by one who was really anxious for the encounter. That copies of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Staunton and to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Sunday evening services at Westminster Abbey will recommence on the first Sunday of the new year.

The Crystal Palace Company have made a donation of £50 towards the erection of the statue of Handel in his native town of Halle.

The population of the kingdom of Sardinia, according to the new census, comprises 5,194,807 inhabitants.

Mr. George Earle Gray has been appointed chief accountant of the Bank of England, in place of Mr. Smee, lately deceased.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Henry Eugene Angelucci as Vice-Consul at Bombay for the Emperor of the French.

It is in contemplation to erect a statue in honour of Oliver Goldsmith in front of Trinity College, Dublin.

The Government of Tunis has caused the port of Galipia to be opened for the importation and exportation of merchandise.

The telegraph between the Dardanelles, Syra, and Chio has been successfully laid, but that between Candia and Egypt has been broken.

A Treasury warrant appears in Tuesday's *Gazette* stating that letters to and from the United Kingdom and Ceylon must in future be prepaid.

The Recorderhip of the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme has been conferred upon T. C. Sneyd Kynnersley, Esq., barrister-at-law, stipendiary magistrate of Birmingham.

It is rumoured that the Duke of Northumberland, Vice-Admiral on the reserved half-pay list, is about to be placed on the active list of flag officers.

It is rumoured that Mr. W. Balfe, the celebrated composer, is to succeed the present Superintendent of the Musical Instruction Department at Kneller Hall.

The *North British Mail* states that the late Mr. Thomas Crompton, the Lancashire papermaker, died worth between four and five millions sterling.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce have resolved to memorialise the Lords of the Treasury for the extension of the bonded warehouse system to Birmingham.

The foundation-stone of a new cemetery at Pontefract has been laid by the Mayor, in presence of several ministers of religion and a great number of the respectable inhabitants of the borough.

Mr. Robert J. B. Tucker, Paymaster R.N., was tried by naval court-martial at Malta, on the 18th ult., for embezzlement of moneys, and sentenced to be dismissed the service.

A new landing-jetty is to be built at the Royal Clarence Victualling-yard, Gosport, the old one having decayed and given way beyond repair. The cost is reported at £40,000.

The schooner *Triumph*, of Caernarvon, bound for Bristol, with slate, struck on the Kidnolly Sands, Carmarthen Bay, on the morning of Friday week, and all hands on board are supposed to have perished.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 834,141lb., which is an increase of 59,254lb. compared with the previous statement.

Apartments have been prepared at the Hôtel du Louvre for a caravan of Arabs who are about to visit Paris, after having made a pilgrimage to Mecca.

On Tuesday a statue of Peter the Hermit was inaugurated in the gardens of the old Monastery of Neumoustier, at Huy, in Belgium, in which monastery he died.

A number of French winepressers have been engaged to settle at the Isle of Santorin, in the Greek Archipelago, to teach the natives the proper method of dealing with the grape.

Charles Clifford, Esq., the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the colony of New Zealand, has been raised to the dignity of a Knight of Great Britain and Ireland.

Two Russian merchants, MM. Garéline and Baranoff, have offered a prize of 1000 silver roubles for the best history of the Grand Duchy of Vladimir.

General Ardan, of the Engineers, whilst inspecting the artillery practice at Vincennes was struck on the head by a projectile, and killed on the spot.

The steamer *Fulton City*, bound from Pittsburg to St. Louis United States, having struck a stump at Buffington Island, sunk in sixteen feet of water, drowning twelve of her deck passengers.

A letter from Electoral Hesse states that a sentence of divorce has been pronounced between Prince Frederick William of Hanau, eldest son of the Elector of Hesse, and the daughter of the comedian Birnbaum.

We hear from New York that gas has been introduced on the Fulton ferry-boats. The *Nassau* was the first boat lighted, and the effect was good.

Sir James Graham, who presided on Thursday week at Longtown at a meeting in favour of the Liddesdale route for the proposed Hawick and Carlisle Railway, announced that he should subscribe £6000 to the scheme.

It is understood that Lord Justice Knight Bruce is to be made a Peer, when he will resign his present appointment. Vice-Chancellor Wood will be the new Lord Justice; and Mr. Malins, M.P., of the Chancery bar, is expected to be the new Vice-Chancellor.

We regret to announce the death of Lady Charlotte Bridgeman, who was severely burned by accident at Lord Bradford's residence some weeks ago. She died on the 26th ult. Lady Lucy Bridgeman is still suffering from the effects of the accident.

The Earl of Carlisle visited Hull on Thursday week, and delivered his lecture on "Reminiscences of America" before the members of the Literary and Philosophical Society. The noble lecturer spoke somewhat depreciatingly of American institutions and the American people.

The Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A., F.R.S., Thursday morning lecturer at St. Peter's, Cornhill, has selected four Advent lectures—"Types of Christ"—namely, the Vine, the Dove, the Fountain, and the Corner-stone.

At the South Kensington Museum the visitors last week were—on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 1815; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 3217; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 334; one students' evening, Wednesday, 57; total, 5423.

A general court of the East India Company is called for Thursday next, for the election of four directors, in the room of Messrs. Charles Mills, Martin Tucker Smith, M.P., E. Macnaghten, and R. D. Mangles, who have disqualified.

A farewell dinner was given on Saturday last by a large circle of friends to Dr. Patrick Colquhoun, in the hall of the Freemasons' Tavern, on his appointment to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeal in the Ionian Islands.

A public banquet to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns is to take place in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, on the 25th of January next. Lord Brougham has agreed to preside, should he be able to attend.

We have reason for believing (says the *Homeward Mail*) that an increase will shortly take place in the Medical Staff already allowed for service in India, and that additions will be made thereto to the extent of about five staff surgeons, and about fifteen staff assistant surgeons.

An explosion took place in the Morfa Colliery, Taibach, near Port Talbot, on Wednesday week, which was attended with the loss of four lives. It is supposed that the explosion arose from the incaution of one of the men in removing the top of his safety-lamp.

Considerable progress has been made in the erection of a museum in Amiens, the Musée Napoleon III. The sum of £20,000 was raised by lottery for it, and the Emperor gave the ground on which the edifice is being built.

A movement is in progress (says the *Record*) for the presentation of an address to the Bishop, from laymen of the diocese of London, expressive of sympathy with the Protestant principles so manfully avowed in his Lordship's charge.

The Queen has appointed Edward Herries, Esq., now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Lisbon, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Brussels; and Henry Page Turner Barron, Esq., now Paid Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Brussels, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Lisbon.

David Thomas, who has been several times remanded on a charge of murder committed more than thirty years ago at Blundynghieb, near Llandovery, was on Saturday last again brought before the bench of magistrates; but the evidence of identification failed, and the prisoner was discharged.

A telegraph line between India and Ceylon, across the Straits of Manaar, has been successfully laid, and opened to the public. The line from Bombay to Kurrachee has also been completed, and is officially described as in "good working order." The charge for a message between these two points is two rupees (say four shillings) for sixteen words.

FRENCH SLEEVES, prettily trimmed with Lace; very elegant, and a great comfort. The colours are Cherry, French Blue, Rose, Emerald, Canary, Scarlet, Brown, Ruby, Violet, French Grey, Pink, Sky, Drab, and Black. Price 1s. 9d. Two Pairs post-free for 4s. 2d. in stamps. Scarfs to match the same, 1s. 6d. each. The same Sleeve with a rich Genoa velvet cuff, 3s. 9d. by post 4s. 6d. The French Muslin Company, 16, Oxford-street.

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THE GUINEA-AND-HALF VELVET JACKET.—An exceedingly rich velvet. The shape worn by the Empress Eugénie. The most becoming Jacket ever produced. The French Muslin Company, 16, Oxford-street.

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THE LAST DRESS OUT IN PARIS.—A Flounced or Double Skirt Lindsey, with rich Genoa Velvet Medallions round the entire Dress, price 31s. 6d., made up and lined throughout. If with the new Rosaline Jacket, made and trimmed with Velvet, 37s. 6d. The French Muslin Company, 16, Oxford-street.

OUR NEW FLOUNCED DRESS.—It is made up, lined, and trimmed with Ducape and Velvet, with material for Bodice, Price 24s. 6d. If with our new Rosaline Jacket, 32s. 6d. If in the new Balmar pure Wool Tartan, 40s. Jacket made, 45s. A Miniature Dress sent free. Post-office orders payable to James Reid. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE GUINEA FRENCH MERINO DRESS, made up in all the fashionable colours, and lined, with material for Bodice—a remarkably useful Dress. If with Rosaline Jacket complete, 34s. 6d. Double Twills, in every shade of colour, from 7s. 9d. The Dress upwards, made up with jacket complete. An excellent variety of every kind of useful dress made up. Patterns post-free. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

A PERFECT LADY'S DRESS, at a singularly low Price. A simple check, in all the fashionable colours; the material is Cashmere, with rich ducape side-trimming in French Blue, Nut Brown, Violet, Black, and the New Green, edged with Velvet. The skirt is lined throughout, the material for bodice included, price 14s. 6d. If with our new-shaped Jacket, made and elaborately trimmed with velvet, 18s. 6d. With country orders, size of waist, round the shoulders, and length of skirt are required. Post-office Orders payable to James Reid. Drawings and Patterns post-free. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

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THE BLACK LACE JACKET.—Just imported, a perfectly New Shape, graceful and ladylike in the extreme, price 12s. 9d. Drawings of all Jackets forwarded post-free. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FRENCH MERINOS.—The French Muslin Company have bought the Stock of M. Lefette et Cie., bankrupts, Rue de Rivoli, Paris, manufacturers of French Merinos, at a discount of 48 per cent from the cost. There are all the new colours manufactured for this season. The new brown is exceedingly good. Patterns post-free. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING-GOWNS.—Just received from Paris, a large variety of Cashmere Dressing Gowns. The colouring is very rich. Ready for wear. Price 25s., much under value. Patterns free. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

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